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Established 1887

Israel Seen Refusing to Halt Raids When Habib Returns

By Norman Kempster

Los Angeles Times Service JERUSALEM — Israel, which observed a moratorium on bombing and commando raids in southern Lehanon during the earlier shuttle diplomacy of Philip C. Ha-bib, the U.S. envoy, will not im-pose similar restrictions on itself when Mr. Hahib returns to the area, sources said Sunday.

The sources said that Prime Minister Menachem Begin had told U.S. Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis that Israel would continue its normal operations against Palestinian guerrilla targets in Leba-non despite Mr. Habih's presence

Mr. Habih is expected to return assault across the border since be-

to his Jerusalem-Damascus-Beirut fore the start of Mr. Hahih's misshuttle this week in an effort to defuse the Israeli-Syrian confrontation over Syrian deployment of SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

 Potential benefits and risks are seen for Moscow in the Middle East tension. Page 2.

out four hatteries of Lihyan-controlled SAM-9 anti-aircraft mis-siles at Palestinian hases in southern Lebanon last Thursday, as Mr. Hahih was on his way hack to Washington to confer with President Reagan. It was the first Israeli

20 Are Killed in Shellings Of Lebanese Beach Areas

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service BEIRUT — In the worst outhreak of violence in two weeks, rival gunners fired artillery at beaches in the Christian and predomi-nantly Moslem areas of Lebanon on Sunday as bathers fled.

At least 20 persons were killed and 150 wounded in the shelling. which was apparently purposely targeted against population centers rather than the largely deserted front lines in the capital.

Judging from the timing of the shelling, the Christian beaches at Kaslik and Jounieh, 11 miles (18 kilometers) north of Beirut, were hit first by shells fired by Syrian troops or their allies among the Lebanese left and the Syrian-controlled elements of the regular Palestine Liberation Army.

warning of eye-for-an-eye retalia- heartland.

Israel said its planes knocked

tion in case of attack, the rightist

taking the wounded to hospitals. traditional demarcation-line targets, Christian gunners also shelled West Beirut areas that have been largely left unscathed since the in-

U.S. Holds Missile Officer As Soviet Embassy Visitor

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Air/Force has arrested an Air Force missile-launching officer at him with making three unauthor-ized visits to the Soviet Embassy

identified the officer as 2d Lt. Christopher M. Cooke, 25, of Richmond, who has been assigned to the Titan missile complex at McConnell Air Force Base near Wichita, Kan., since last June. There are 54 Titan missile sites in the United States.

night, and Maj. Lew Lambert, public affairs officer at McConnell, said then that Lt. Conke had access to classified documents as part of his job.

Another spokesman at the base s'aid the lieutenant was a member of one of the two-person crews whose simultaneous actions in tuirning keys are necessary for the laumching of Titans - intercontinental missiles with nuclear warheads that are targeted to predeter-mired sites in the Soviet Union.

Cooke was accused of having made, three visits to the Soviet Embassy from last December to some time in May. He declined to give the exact dates. He said the officer was being beld in pretrial confinement at the McConnell base.

No Soviet Comment

An official at the Soviet Embassy said Friday night, when asked about the arrest, "I'm afraid there's no one who could comment on it." He added, "There are a lot of visitors every day. We do not keep records of visitors."

Cooke's lawyer, Capt. Francis W. Pedrotty, asserted Saturday that his client had been cooperating fully with an Air Force investigation "under promise of complete immunity." An Air Force spokesman declined to comment on the question of immunity.

INSIDE

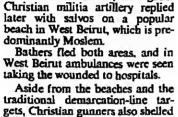
Letelier Reversal

Reversing an earlier verdict, a U.S. jury acquitted two Cu-bans of murdering the former Chilean ambassador, Orlando Letelier, Page 3.

France's Change Clear signs are emerging of the moral imprint that France's

new administration is trying to Tests for Italy

Italy's political structure. economy, key industries and society in general are being tested by multiple problems. But the nation has a lot of resiliency. A special supplement, Pages 7S-12S.



discriminate bombardments of the 1975-76 civil war. Two shells landed within 100 yards of the Com-modore Hotel, long a press center off limits to all belligerents.

Almost all 200,000 residents of the Christian side of the capital have deserted the area in the last two months, and Jounieh and its environs have become the over-In keeping with a two-week-old crowded center of the Christian

The Strategic Air Command

The arrest was made Friday

Christopher M. Cooke Lt. Cooke was described as an earnest, intelligent young man with an interest in U.S.-Soviet relations and nuclear missiles. After Maj. Lambert said that Lt. graduating from Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Va., he attended the College of William and

> called "near-record time." In the spring of 1979, as he was finishing his studies, he applied for employment at the CIA, according to his father. He entered the Air

Mary in Williamsburg, Va., where

he earned a master's degree in po-

litical science in what a professor

Force in December, the records show.
Dale L. Peterson, a spokesman for the CIA, said the young man had applied twice at the agency, unsuccessfully. The first time was in 1978 when as a student he applied for a summer intern joh, Mr. Peterson said. The second time, the following year, his application for a staff job was returned with a notation that there were no openings then for a person with his edu-

cational background. Air Force officials said that Lt. Cooke, after completing officertraining school, was sent to Van-denberg Air Force Base in California for missile training. In June, 1980, he was assigned to McConnell Air Force Base and given further training on the Titan ICBMs.

That summer he was designated deputy missile combat commander of a four-man crew in a Titan silo. As such, he had access to information on the alert status of the mis-sile, its state of maintenance, and the communications and code system to be used if it was to be fired.

An Air Force official said all codes and other systems that could be changed had been changed after Lt. Cooke came under investiga-According to the Air Force, Lt.

Cooke first went to the Soviet Embassy in December, 1980, and twice more, on undisclosed dates, between then and early May. Officials said that why he went, whom he saw, how long he stayed, and what happened are under investigation.

The officials said Lt, Cooke was picked out by routine surveillance.

Despite Mr. Begin's repeated threats to take military action against the Syrian missiles, Israel has not attacked Syrian forces or the Soviet-supplied SAM-6 rockets. However, the Israeli attack on the less potent SAM-9s may have been intended as a warning to Damascus.

Syria, meanwhile, conducted its first full-scale civil-defense exercise since the Arab-Israeli war of 1973. The test, announced Saturday, was described by Israeli officials as a further indication of an increasingwarlike atritude in Damascus. In another development, on

Sunday, Mr. Begin rejected the latest demand by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt that East Jerusalem be returned to Arah control. But the Israeli leader's retort was lowkey, apparently to avoid giving un-due offense to Mr. Sadat before their scheduled meeting Thursday.

"Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel, one city, indivisible," Mr. Begin read from a statement to reporters after the weekly Cahinet meeting. "By law, freedom of ac-cess to the holy places is guaran-teed members of all religions ever since the liberation and unification

Jerusalem 'Tarnished'

Mr. Sadat was more flamboyanı in his rhetoric Saturday. In a mes-sage to the League of Arab and Islamie Peoples, Mr. Sadat said Palestinians "have an eternal, national and religious right" to Jerusalem. He said the city was "tarnished by the [Israeli] occupa-

[Speaking to an Israeli parlia-mentary delegation Sunday at his summer bome in Alexandria, Mr. Sadat said Jerusalem could remain geographically united but with di-vided sovereignty. Reuters report-

[Information Minister Mansour Hassan outlined the president's comments to reporters after Mr. Sadat met the Israelis, Reuters said. "The problem of Jerusalem on the cohest while beginn the can be solved while keeping the city united under a joint Israeli-Arab council, with united services and utilities under dual supervi-sion." Mr. Hassan quoted the president as saying. "As for sovereign-ty, the city's status should satisfy the demands of all parties con-

The future of Jerusalem - a boly city for Jews, Moslems and Christians alike - is the most emotional issue dividing Israel from its Arab neighbors. Before the 1967 war, the eastern sector of Jerusalem and the old city, which includes the most important shrines of all three religions, were under Jordanian rule.

Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat are to meet Thursday in Ofira. a beach resort on the southern tip of the Sinai peninsula. The Jewish development town, adjacent to Sharm -Sheikh, is in the one-third of Sinai still under Israeli occupation. Under the terms of the Camp David peace treaty, Israel is to return the area to Egyptian control hy next April.

The Begin-Sadat meeting their first since January, 1980, will occur 26 days before Israel's June 30 election. Shimon Peres, the leader of the opposition Labor Party, denounced the timing of the meeting as political and announced that he would travel to Cairo to meet Mr. Sadat a few days after the Egyp-tian president's conference with

Arafat Sees War Coming

PARIS (Reuters) - Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Lib-eration Organization, said Sunday that he believed Israel was preparing for a war against the PLO with the knowledge of the United

In an interview in Beirut with the radio station France-Inter, Mr. Arafat said: "I expect Israel to wage a continual war of aggression ... We expect a hig war. This is being prepared, and I do not think the Americans are really making any effort to calm the situation. They are taking part in it."



FUNERAL PROCESSION — The Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casarol at left with bishop's staff, led the procession taking the casket of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski to Victory Square in Warsaw, where funeral services were held on Sunday. Story, Page 2.

'Finlandization': To Some Poles, It Represents Room to Breathe

By John Darnton

New York Times Service WARSAW — To many politi-cians in the West. "Finlandization" is a nightmare; it means the threat of encroachment by the Soviet Union upon the nations of Western Europe.

In Poland, too, there is beginning to be talk of Finlandization. but here the concept has the shimmering allure of an impossible dream. It applies to Eastern rather than Western Europe, and it means moving away from the Soviet Union, not toward it. The Eastern and Western con-

cepts have a point in common. Finlandization, a term rejected by Finns as an inaccurate and unfair description of their geopolitical status, suggests a country moving in a kind of outer orbit from Mos-cow, battering certain latitude in foreign affairs in exchange for internal freedoms and domestic sovereignty.
The debate in Poland is mainly

at the level of cocktail parties and coffeebouses. Bits and pieces have

-

ties to the Soviet Union. But there seems to be a growing recognition that the liberalization movement must inevitably lead to a redefinition of the "special relationship" that has existed between them for

This is particularly true because the movement unleashed by the Solidarity trade-union federation

NEWS ANALYSIS

is assuming more overtones of Polish nationalism. It is a deep, pow-erful force, and political dissidents and government officials alike worry that it could get out of hand and disturb the delicate balance of forces that has allowed the Polish experiment to proceed in an evolutionary way. A critical intermediary in the process has been the Roman Catholic Church and espe-cially its primate of 52 years. Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. At his death last week, even the government praised his patriotism.

Things are being said publicly surfaced, cautiously, in the press. and written in the press that would No responsible person has pro- have been unthinkable even six posed, or would think of propos- months ago. Recently, a columnist

ing, that Poland sever its military wrote that the time had come to admit that Communism had been imposed upon Poland, although he hastened to add that this did not mean that most people today op-posed it. A well-known leader of the 1970 strikes on the Baltic coast slipped back into the country, illegally, after an eight-year absence and gave an interview in which he attacked the Yalta conference of 1945, which enabled the Soviet Union to dominate Eastern Eu-

> The union movement always had strains of nationalism to it, but they were suppressed by a kind of common consent, a key adviser to Solidarity observed. "I remember one of the first strike meetings," he said. "One of the strike leaders looked over the hall and said, 'It's amazing. There are 500 people in this hall. Nore of them likes the Swiet Union empresses in likes the Soviet Union, everyone is thinking about the Soviet Union, but no one speaks about it.' If anyone began to speak about Katyn' the 1940 massacre of more than which most Poles bold the Soviet Union responsible - "he was

Rebels Kill Zia, **Claim Port City** In Bangladesh

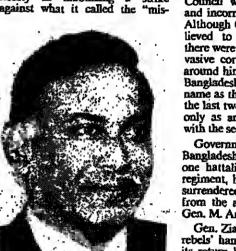
By Carol Honsa

NEW DELHI - Army rebels in Bangladesh assassinated President Ziaur Rahman in an attempted coup Saturday and apparently held control Sunday of the port city of Chittagong as the interim central government set — and twice extended — a deadline for their surrender.

Broadcasting from the capital city. Dacca, acting President Abdus Sattar ordered rebel troops to surrender by 6 a.m. Monday or face "stern action" from loyal forces. He also proclaimed a state of emergency and suspended most civil rights, citing a threat to the country's security from "internal

There was no indication why the government, which asserted the loyalty of the rest of Bangladesh's armed forces, had not yet moved in force against Chittagong the country's second largest city. Dacca has been ordering loyal troops in Chittagong to report to nearby camps; there are no reliable esti-mates of rebel strength in the city.

The second extension of the surrender deadline, to Monday morning, raised the possibility that the government was encountering difficulty in mobilizing a strike against what it called the "mis-



guided army men" holding Chitta

gong.

Rebels continued to broadcast from the captured radio station at Chittagong, 140 miles (about 225 kilometers) southeast of Dacca claiming that the seven-man Revo-lutionary Council that they estab-lished was in control there. One broadcast called on the army garri-son at Comilia, a city 60 miles southeast of Dacca, to "keep vigil over the enemy forces."

Rebel Threat

The rebels threatened to kill an unspecified number of captured army loyalists "unless the anti-Revolutionary Conncil campaign is stopped forthwith by Dacca ra-dio," United Press International reported. They also said they had the support of Bangladesh's 4,000man navy, stationed in the southeastern port.

[A few hours after the assassination, the dissident troops fanned out in the jungles surrounding Chittagong and killed 50 policemen in scattered lighting, according to Indian press reports quoted

In a radio broadcast from Chi:agong early Sunday, the rebels said that their Revolutionary Council would provide "a clean and incorruptible administration." Although Gen. Zia was widely be-lieved to be personally honest, there were frequent charges of pervasive corruption of the officials around him. (Like many people in Bangladesh, Gen. Zia used his first name as the surname and dropped the last two letters, which are used only as an article in conjunction with the second name.)

Government-controlled Radio Bangladesh claimed that at least one hattalion of the East Bengal regiment, headed by a major, had surrendered in response to order from the army chief of staff, L. Gen. M. Arshad.

Gen. Zia's body remained in the rebels' hands, despite appeals for its return by the Bangladesh Rec Cross. Gen. Zia and as many as killed by gunfire in a predawn attack Saturday at a Chittagon; gov-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

King Cabinet Turn Out in Barcelona For Armed Forces Day Observances commemorated its 1939 victory over the Republi-can cause in the Spanish Civil War with a parade

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

BARCELONA — King Juan Carlos 1 presided Sunday over a mammoth armed-forces parade that underscored the important and highly sensitive role that the restive military establishment

has lately assumed in Spain's political life.

The culmination of a week of festivities in Barcelona, the two-hour parade down the city's cen-tral avenue — 13,163 men and women, 1,138 vehicles and 524 animals - was given lavish and at times almost reverential radio and television cov-

erage.

Despite fears that terrorists might attempt to disrupt the event, hig crowds lined the Avenida Diagonal to watch troops, tanks, armored personnel carriers and a flyby of jets and helicopters. Practices for the flyby had disrupted commercial air traffic into Barcelona for several weeks, and Sunday the airport was closed until the afternoon. Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and virtually his entire Cabinet, eager to display their solidarity with the military, moved for the weekend to Barcelona and dutifully attended various martial demonstrations, mock landings and pledges of al-legiance to the Spanish flag. The red-and-gold

banner was repeatedly cheered as it was borne down the avenue. Since the unsuccessful military coup of Feb. 23, Spain's politicians have been bending over back-ward to demonstrate comprehension of senior generals' complaints about the course of the country's democracy, which has been buffeted by ter-rorism and regional tensions. In an interview published Sunday, Defense Minister Alberto Oliart, a civilian, asserted that democracy was taking root in Spain "thanks in great measure to the armed forces."
Under the Franco regime, the military annually

Anti-Military Streak Catalans dancing their regional dance, the sardana, were generously included in a patriotic pageant Saturday, and a military band even struck up the Catalans' hymn "Els Segadors," banned under Franco. In 1960, Mr. Pujol, then a young banker and budding politician, was sentenced to six years in prison for organizing a mass singing of another prohibited song, "Cant de la Senyera," in front of Franco in a Barcelona the

in Madrid. Since this official celebration wounded

the sensibilities of many Spaniards who fought on

the losing side, King Juan Carlos altered "Victory Day" to "Armed Forces Day" and decreed that it

should rotate among the cities that serve as re-

gional command headquarters.

Before the coup, politicians and the media gave scant attention to the Armed Forces Day parades. But in the jumpy atmosphere that has spread since February, this year the day became a major rolling least.

political event. The parade appeared to be among the largest of its kind in the non-Communist

As hosts to the festivities, Barcelona politicians

— and in particular, Jordi Pujot, president of the Catalan home-rule body, the Generalist — were

worried that some fringe regional grouping would

attempt to mar the occasion. Pacifists put up some anti-military posters, and anarchists spread

leaflets urging the people of Barcelona to "go to the countryside and make love, not war." But no serious incidents occurred.

In his discourses in the past few days, Mr. Pujol has managed to sound fairly like a fervent Span-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Officials Say U.S. Has Lost Naval Superiority Over Soviet Union

By Robert C. Toth Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — "Sooner or later," Adm. Sergei G. Gorshkov predicted in 1976 as he directed an un-precedented huildup in the Soviet Navy, "the United States will have to understand that it no longer has mastery of the sea." The moment he anticipated has arrived.

"We have lost our maritime superiority." U.S. Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. said last week as he discussed the emergence of the Soviet Navy as a force capaole of operating throughout the world, far from its home bases.

Rapid Transformation

Most military specialists would agree with that assessment. A recent U.S. Navy intelligence estimate concluded that the Soviet Navy had expanded "to challenge the United States in all aspects of maritime power, qualitatively and quantitatively." In less than two decades, the Soviet Navy has been

transformed from a force capable of little more than coastal defense into an armada that has alreads forced the United States to share control of some The latest count shows the Soviet fact roth 373.

submarines and 275 surface warships, compared to the U.S. fleet of 119 submarines and 335 surface war-ships. Many Soviet subs are old diesel vessels, howev-er, and U.S. total tonnage exceeds the Soviet total. Mr. Lehman disclosed that the Russians had begun building their first great nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, which is expected to displace up to 75,000 tons and carry high-performance, fixed-wing jets.

King Juan Carlos of Spain reviewing the honor guard upon his

arrival in Barcelona for festivities on Armed Forces Day.

Despite Soviet construction of new surface war-ships whose bristling armaments recall the "pocket" bertieships of World Way 11, some analysts argue that the ouildup is a defensive reaction to what the Krem-lin perceives as U.S. naval threats. Other authorities, such as Elmo Zumwalt, the for-

mer U.S. chief of naval operations, believe that the buildun is designed to support Soviet expansionist policy, up to and including intervention in overseas wars of liberation.

Adm. Gorshkov, who this year marked his 25th anniversary as head of the Soviet Navy, seems clearly willing to have his ships used as an instrument of power politics. The expanded Soviet Navy has been

Instruments of Power

"a great aid to Soviet diplomacy" in Third World regions, he waste in 1973 I we works ago as the Lebanese massile grists heat-

ed up, the Russians moved nine ships into the Medi-terranean in six days, bringing their total fleet in that area to 39. In 1958, when U.S. Marines landed in Lebanon, the Russians did not put nine ships all told

into that sea.

The 1962 Cuban missile crisis demonstrated even more strikingly Moscow's lack of warships with a long reach, according to Vice Adm. Sylvester R. Foley, deputy chief of naval operations for plans, pol-

icy and operations.
"The U.S. naval blockage, I feel, made the Soviets recognize the value of naval power to support national aims far from home," Adm. Foley said in an inter-

Response Theory

Soviet surface warships began deep-water deployments in 1963. By 1967, during the war in the Middle East, Soviet ships were anchored in Port Said and Alexandria, in Egypt, to deter Israeli attack. Soviet ships supported Cuhans in Angola in 1975, and later in Ethiopia, if only by their offshore presence. They did the same in 1978 during the clash between China.

and Vietnam.

Naval scholars such as Michael MccGwire of the Brookings Institution date the Soviet naval expansion from 1041 however and argue that it was "largely a

response to the rapid buildup" of U.S. strategic and conventional forces ordered then by President John

F. Kennedy. In this view, Soviet warships and submarines, designed to attack U.S. carriers and nuclear-missile sub-

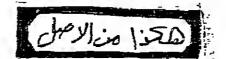
marines, were deployed into deep water as the range of U.S. missiles grew. While the Soviet Union's surface ships now cruise While the Soviet Union's surface ships now cruise all the world's oceans, its missile submarines follow a different strategy. Ever since the first Soviet submarines with long-range missiles began appearing in the early 1970s, they have been deployed close to home: the Barents and Norwegian seas and the Sea of Okbotsk in the Pacific Unlike U.S. nuclear subs, they do

not patrol far out at sea. Mr. MccGwire and others have also maintained that the Soviet Union developed oceangoing warships to protect its sea-lanes through the Atlantic and Indian an oceans, between European Russia and the Soviet

But to Navy Secretary Lehman and Adm. Foley. the Russians do not have the same critical dependence on the sea as the United States, and Moscow's

navy cannot be justified as a defensive force.

They are out to oppose our lines of communica-(Continued or Page 2, Col. 2)



By John Vinocur New York Times Service

BONN - May was the month of resignations, both threatened and real, in West German politics, reflecting one of the most troubled and unstable periods for the government coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats since it began running things here in 1969.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt threatened two weeks ago to quit if his Social Demo-cratic Party did not back him on NATO's nuclear modernization program, and on

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Friday night, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the vice chancellor and head of the Free Democrats, told his party the same thing.

Earlier last week, Hans-Ulrich Klose, the Social Democratic mayor of Hamburg, a post with national political importance, resigned after an intraparty battle. A few days later, another Social Democratic leader, Holger Boerner, the president of the state of Hesse, said he would stake his political career on a vote of confidence at a regional party convention in June.

Genscher's Problems

The impression was unavoidable: a general loss of control within the coalition parties, signs of a weariness with the exercise of power that cannot be talked away, and the possibility, acknowledged by Mr. Schmidt, that the government might not hold together until the next scheduled national election in 1984.

Mr. Schmidt's threat to quit, made just



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

before he flew to Washington to talk to President Reagan, seemed to give the pro-cedure a kind of a legitimacy, as if it were a rather everyday means of doing political business. Some friends of the chancellor suggested that it was a normal way of exerting pressure in a parliamentary - as drastic solutions for problems that bad been dealt with in a less panicky manner.

Mr. Schmidt's problems in getting his party to hold fast to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's 1979 decision on deploying Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe had been well known, but Mr. Genscher's warning about stepping down exposed the differences inside the Free Democratic organization on the same issue. Although the differences of opinion within the coalition's junior party had been clear for some time, Mr. Genscher was generally assumed to be in full control of the party, nudging it, steering it, con-trolling it with political virtuosity.

But the debate on the NATO missiles

went badly on the floor of the Free Democratic convention in Cologne, In any case, its situation was considered critical enough for the foreign minister to threaten to quit if a vote on the issue did not go his way. He won by a 271-103 count, but he lost much of the impression of strength, and confidence gained with the Free Democrats' good performance in the national election last October.

Mr. Genscher also appeared to have a less than firm grip on his party on another score. Despite his urging, the local party organization in West Berlin has voted against any cooperation with the Christian Democrats, who pushed the Social Democratic-led government out of office in city elections May 10.

Although the foreign minister has talked about the necessity for parliamentary responsibility and West Berlin's special responsibility and west Berlin's special responsibility. cial need for calm, the Free Democrats in West Berlin have appeared more interested in projecting political modishness —

opposed to presidential — system, but the threat created a mood of nervousness and of occupied houses in the city — than in working on compromise.

The resignation of Mr. Klose and the threat to quit by Mr. Boerner have similar causes that increasingly divide the Social Democrats into leftist and more moderate

Mr. Klose, who seems to be moving leftward, quit on the issue of nuclear energy in the Hamburg city-state, and Mr. Boerner, a more moderate type, has trou-hies within his state branch of the party about nuclear energy and the building of a new runway at the Frankfurt airport.

But the issues go beyond the local pros and cons and into the nature of how the party has been run over the last years. During the period in which Mr. Schmidt's international respect and influence grew. the chancellor did little to guide the party on the nuclear-power question or to make clear the line where environmentalism obstructs or conflicts with economic necessi-

Now that the Social Democratic Party is in a phase of disillusionment about the increasingly apparent loss of detente, issues with seemingly idealistic overtone take on a greater meaning for its rank and file.
Thus a man like Mr. Boerner is faced with increasingly passionate resistance to the building of a nuclear-waste processing facility or a runway that he says will secure obs in his state.

The issues are different manifestations of the same phenomenon, that of disillusionment and irritation with change that has helped to make the issue about the deployment of nuclear weapons such a

If Mr. Schmidt still has most of the par-ty leadership and the parliamentary dele-gation on his side, the problems on the regional level illustrate the extent of his owing troubles with the rank and file. Taken in context, the situation has faint similarities to the one in Poland, where the Communist Party maintains vertical con-trol of the organization but is losing, or

has lost, control on a horizontal basis. With two major political figures like Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Genscher having considerably less control over their political forces than a year ago, a potential for instability has been created, with possible repercussions on domestic politics and on Vest Germany's foreign relations.

Mr. Genscher indeed promises loyalty to the coalition but now adds that if it hreaks np, it will not be the doing of the Free Democrats. But he himself programmed a possible clash with Mr. chmidt's party for the fall by saying on Friday that cuts in social welfare - the bone and sinew of Social Democratic politics in Western Europe - are unavoidable

in next year's budget.

All this has been fine for the Christian Democratic opposition, which, by camouflaging its own divisions and by projecting itself as a responsible and reasonable alternative, is now in a stronger position than it has been since the 1976

A poll published on Friday provided ome clear evidence: if elections had been held last week the Christian Democratic alliance would have had 49.3 percent of the vote, a gain of almost 5 percentage points over its score last October. The coalition parties, which polled 53.6 percent in October, would have lost their majority and their grip on power.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Record World Wheat Crop in View, FAO Says 1 The Associated Press

ROME — The world is heading for a record wheat harvest this year . 1 unless good growing weather turns bad very quickly, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Wheat production is likely to rise from the 444 million metric tons of last year to 460 to 480 million metric tons in 1981, the FAO said. Winter wheat crops have done well in the Northern Hemisphere, and spring

plantings are enjoying good weather. Output of coarse grains, such as corn and barley, is also expected to climb. The UN agency predicted that production would rise from 724 million metric tons in 1980 to 750 to 800 million tons this year. But: despite the improved outlook, grain reserves would still amount to only 14 percent of estimated 1981 consumption, compared to the 17 or 18 percent that the agency regards as necessary to maintain minimum world. food security.

U.S. Said to Punish 2 in Sub-Ship Collision

TOKYO - The U.S. Navy has reprimended two officers of the nuclear submarine George Washington and relieved them of duty for their roles' in the April 9 collision that sank a Japanese freighter, Kyodo News

Service said Sunday.

The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo informed the Foreign Ministry of the decision on Saturday, the Japanese news agency said. It identified one of the officers as Cmdr. Robert D. Woehl, captain of the submarine. It did not name the other. The embassy and the Navy in Washington would

Both the Navy and the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency have been investigating the collision between the submarine and the Nissho Maruin the East China Sea. The freighter's captain and first mate were killed. Rescued crewmen claimed the George Washington had surfaced briefly. then submerged and left the scene without attempting a rescue. The Americans contended in a preliminary report that poor visibility kept them from seeing that the ship was in distress.

2 Ministers Quit Portuguese Government

LISBON - The office of Portuguese Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemao announced Sunday that two ministers had tendered their resignations and their replacements were under discussion.

The statement said the minister in charge of the civil service, Eusebio. Marques de Carvalho, and the minister responsible for state media, sport, youth and environment, Augusto Ferreira do Amaral, had re-

signed.

Political sources said the resignations were a sign of growing tension within the ruling coalition of Social Democrats. Christian Democrats within the ruling coalition of Social Democrats. and Monarchists. Both men had been involved in conflicts with Cabinet colleagues. Mr. Ferreira do Amaral, the only member of the small: Monarchist Party in government, was frustrated by a Cabinet veto in his attempts to fire a controversial television chief, the sources said. Mr. Marques de Carvalho, an independent, was widely criticized for his handling of this year's civil service pay round.

Wyszynski's Funeral 🚬 Attended by 250,000

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW -- More than a quarter of a million Poles crammed into Warsaw's Victory Square on Sunday for the funeral of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the spiritual leader of this predominantly Roman Catholie nation for almost 33 years under Communist rule.

Among the foreign and Polish dignitaries assembled to pay their last respects to the Polish primate, who died Thursday at 79, were the Polish bead of state, Henryk Jablonski; the Solidarity union leader, Lech Walesa; the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli; and 15 other cardinals.

They gathered for the funeral Mass before an altar dominated by a 43-foot (13-meter) wooden cross. It was only the second time such a symbol of Christianity bad towered over the square since Communists took power in Poland after World War II.

The last time was on June 2. 1979, the first day of Pope John Paul It's triumphal bomecoming, which marked the beginning of a Catholic resurgence in Poland and set the stage for last summer's so-.cial revolution.

assassination attempt, had Cardinal Franciszek Macharski of Poland read a special message during the funeral of his former teacher. The pope said in his message

that he wished he could be with his countrymen for the occasion, "but God has decided otherwise." He described the late cardinal as

keystone of the Polisb cburch and asked Polish Catholics to observe 30 days of mourning for him.

The pope once said that be owed

his election to the papacy to Cardinal Wyszynski's courage in braving harassment and captivity dur-ing the Stalinist years.

The homily, written by the pope in his hospital bed on the day Cardinal Wyszynski died, contained no reference to a successor. Cardinal Macharski had told a crowd gathered outside the late primate's residence in Warsaw on Saturday night that a successor must be appointed without delay.

Stanislaw Kania, the Polisb party leader, met Cardinal Casaroli on Saturday and pledged to continue cooperation with the church. But Mr. Kania did not attend Sunday's funeral.

member of the Politburo, said anti-Soviet propaganda would be treat-

ed "as provocation, as criminal ac-

rivity with incalculable conse-

The new mood finds expression

in the slogan, "Let Poland Be Po-land." ft seems to mean that one

must allow Poland's national char-

acter and democratic traditions to

assert themselves so that internally the country becomes more "Pol-

while its international align-

The internal changes focus upon

the role and character of the Com-munist Party. Even inside the gov-

ernment, people are talking of a coalition of forces that would rule

the country - a combination per-

haps of the party, the church and Solidarity. Within the structure the

party would be dominant, al-

though it would no longer enjoy a

monopoly of power over such vital

areas as the press, the legislature and "nomenciatura" — the system

of control over administrative and

managerial positions. To some ex-

tent, such a radical-sounding revi-

sion would only be a formal recog-

nition of changes that have already

taken place.

Soviet base at Legnicia.

ment remains unchanged.

250,000 and 300,000.

The funeral ceremonies began in the Church of St. Joseph on the fringe of Warsaw's old city, where Cardinal Wyszynski had lain in state in an enclosed coffin since his death from cancer,

Visiting cardinals, including the primates of Hungary and Czechoslovakia and representatives from France, Ireland, the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands and Austria, joined Polish prelates and politicians in laying wreaths before the coffin.

Three Polish deputy premiers accompanied Mr. Jablonski. The procession route from St. Joseph's to Victory Square was strewn with flowers. Church bells

tolled throughout the country. Cardinal Casaroli, presiding over the service, gave a brief homily in Polish. Traces of his native Italian came through as the Vatican official said the late Polish primate was a hero of his church and homeland.

After the Mass, the cardinal's body was carried for burial at the crypt of St. John's Cathedral,

Victory Square.

A Solidarity guard of honor was appointed to lower the coffin into the cathedral crypt, state radio

As Poles marked an official four-day period of mourning, they received what appeared to be a pointed reminder that their crisis as not over.

The Soviet commander of the Warsaw Pact armies, Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, paid a surprise visit to Poland to confer on Saturday with Polish leaders against the background of a reported rise in anti-Soviet sentiment.

Papal Eulogy

VATICAN CITY (AP) - Pope John Paul II, his voice sounding fatigued, lauded Cardinal Wyszynski in a taped message Sunday as the protagonist of so many pages of the history of his and my coun-

The pope's eulogy came in a 10minute recording made in the Gemelli hospital, where he is continuing to recover from the May 13 assassination attempt. The message was played at ncon to 10,000 pilgrims and tourists in St. Peter's Square and broadcast over Vatican



British bomb-disposal personnel inspecting the wreckage after a car bomb killed one of their comrades on Sunday in Ulster.

British Serviceman Killed crypt of St. John's Cathedral, By a Car Bomb in Ulster

United Press International
BELFAST — A bomb planted in

an abandoned car exploded Sunday, killing a member of a bombdisposal team who was trying to defuse it. Warrant Officer Michael O'Neill, 34, was the eighth British soldier killed in Northern Ireland

this year. The explosion occurred on a South Armagh road near the border with the Irish Republic and near where the Irish Republican Army detonated a land mine two weeks ago that killed five British

soldiers Security forces sealed off the area and brought in dogs to try to detect any other hidden bombs. Police and troops of the Irish Re-public searched the area on that side of the border.

Dublin March

On Saturday, the British secre-tary for Northern Ireland, Hum-phrey Atkins, banned demonstrations in advance of the annual July 12 commemoration of the 1690 defeat of King James II of Britain, a Catholic, by William of Orange.

In Dublin, police sealed off the British and U.S. embassies Saturday as thousands of IRA support-

British banners, marched through the city in support of fasting IRA prisoners in Northern Ireland. "British pigs," demonstrators shouted at lines of belimeted po-

Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the Ulster Catholic activist, spoke at a Dublin campaign rally in con-nection with the candidacies in the Irish Republic's coming parlia-mentary elections of nine 1RA members imprisoned in Ulster.

1RA supporters and backers of the Fianna Fail party of Premier Charles Haughey sculfled in the streets Saturday, and Mr. Haughey was forced to cancel several engagements. He told reporters the harassment would not sway him one footstep" from his policies.

Tanzania High Court **Voids Election Result**

The Associated Press DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania ---The Tanzanian High Court for the first time has accepted a petition by a defeated parliamentary candidate and overturned an election result, the government newspaper

those who were suggesting that Po-land was threatened by a disinte-

"The Polisb community is

calm," the newspaper said. "In the

past few months we have given evidence of our moral, ideological

and political maturity. We want to carry out our internal renewal

through social agreements and ne-

gotiations and resolutely reject all

Solidarity's Warsaw-based infor-

mation service, meanwhile, report-ed two cases in which Communist

war memorials were defaced in the

southern town of Przemysl. The

union condemned the action and

demanded an immediate police in-

gration of social order.

forms of violence."

Moscow Uses Caution On Crisis in Lebanon

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

MOSCOW - It took Moscow more than two weeks after Syria moved anti-aircraft missiles into Lebanon to tell the Soviet public that a "dangerous and complicated" situation was developing in the Middle East, And it wasn't until last week, before a visiting King Hussein of Jordan, that the Soviet Union pledged that it would "firm-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ly support" the Syrians, It may have been just another case of sluggish bureaucratic reflexes, but more likely, the slow responses suggested caution in handling an issue rich in potential advantages and risks for the Kremlin.

On the one hand, the crisis offered Soviet leaders an opportunity to intensify their lobbying for a role in overall Middle East diplomacy, from which they have been largely excluded since a Geneva conference late in 1973. At the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress in February, Leonid I. Brezhnev said his country was ready to resume the search for a comprebensive settlement in partnership with the United States at a new Geneva-style conference. Two weeks ago, as Israeli-Syrian tensions rose in the Middle East, Mr. Brezhnev declared in a speech in Tillis that his proposal offered a good chance to keep such crises

from engulfing the entire region. As the formal patron of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, Moscow could expect to be recognized as an influential party. On the other hand, Soviet lead-

ers are keenly aware that if war broke out, their leading Arab friend could get bloodied. Short of war, the crisis bas highlighted the gap between Soviet and U.S. diplomatic elout in the area.

Habib Is Welcome

Whether or not be succeeds in his mission, President Reagan's special envoy, Philip C. Habib, has shown that an American can move easily among Tel Aviv, Damascus, Beirut and Riyadh, while the Soviet envoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi Korniyenko, completed only a quick visit to Damascus. Moscow has called Mr. Habib's shuttling "provocative" and "bypocritical" and accused Washing-ton of backing Israel's "military aggression." This past week, it angrily denied as "premeditated mi-sunformation" Israeli charges that Soviet advisers had accompanied Syria's Soviet-supplied missiles into Lebanon. U.S. officials in Washington said they had no evi-

dence to support the charge. Arab and Western diplomats in Moscow generally believe that the Soviet Union had no part in fomenting the flare-up in Lebanon, although it has tried to reap political advantages from the instability. U.S. officials are known to have asked Moscow at the outset of the crisis to exert some restraining influence on Syria. Subsequent Soviet behavior has been ambiguous, but the impression among diplomats is that Moscow urged caution on the Syrians while tacitly approving deployment of the surface-10-air missiles in Lebanon and just over the Syrian border.

What has emerged clearly from Soviet statements is the tenacity of Moscow's desire, through a tan-gled history of shifting alliances, to challenge and to match Washing-ton's role in the Middle East. The latest Soviet campaign for influence opened with the signing of a friendship treaty with Syria in October and was officially confirmed in Mr. Berghand's recent in Table in Mr. Brezhnev's speech in Febru-

Procession of Leaders

Since then, the Russians have received Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed; the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi; and King Hussein of Jor-dan. The leaders of Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization reportedly will be coming next. But as a diplomat remarked, "The Soviet peace offensive is certainly showing vigorous action, but it's

received an unqualified endorsement of its peace initiative. The likelihood of an international conference remains remote so long as the United States and Israel firmly oppose it. Even Syria has remained vague in its references to the conference proposal. King Hussein's visit last week showed how mixed the blessings of

such initiatives can be. Originally scheduled in October, the visit was called off because it would have followed immediately the signing of the treaty with Mr. Assad, with whom Jordan was then at sword's point. The invitation was renewed in February just before Mr. Bre-zhnev called for bringing the peace process into the international arena - something King Hussein had

also been promoting.

Moscow evidently wanted to demonstrate that it had Arab friends other than radicals, and hoped that support for a new peace conference by a front-line Arab leader would enhance the project. To the extent that an identifiably pro-Western and influential Arab leader did come to Moscow and publicly praise the initiative, the strategy worked.

Hassein's Qualifications

But texts of the banquet speeches suggested that King Hussein may have gained more than he gave. After welcoming the Soviet conference proposal and praising Soviet support for the Palestinian the Jordanian monarch added that he welcomed "any genuine proposal and initiative to resolve the Middle East stalemate," a qualification Tass chose to omit. Then he declared that the security of Arab nations and the Gulf was the "responsibility and duty of the Arab peoples and no one clse" — this despite Mr. Brezhnev's frequent offers to join in discussions of Gulf security. Finally, King Hussein avoided criticizing the United States or mentioning Syria.

On balance, the visit revealed more about the problems facing U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East than it bolstered Soviet intentions. By coming to Moscow shortly af-Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. bad been to the Middle East to promote his notion that the main threat to the region was a Soviet one, King Hussein showed that he gave priority to Israel and the Palestinian issue.

The history of Soviet relations with the Arabs is full of frustrated initiatives. After the 1973 war, Moscow briefly gained the limelight as co-chairman of the Geneva peace conference. But Henry A. Kissinger, then secretary of state, soon sezzed the initiative with his shuttle diplomacy, and Egypt got its final divorce from the Soviet Union when it abrogated a friendship treaty in 1976. The widespread Arab opposition to Camp David has yet to translate into much substantive gain for

Communism was compounded by the intervention in Afghanistan, while the war between Iran and Iraq demonstrated the limits of Soviet control over its arms clients. And last week a Tass report on the formation of a Gulf Coopera-tion Council by Saudi Arabia Oman, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain, while suggesting approval of the principle of cooperation, also showed fear that the council could assume the character of n pro-

Arab Moslem distrust of Soviet

Sudan, Ethiopia See Improvement in Ties

Western military alliance.

The Associated Press
KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudan and Ethiopia expressed satisfac-tion over "the steady improve-ment" of their relations at the end of a week's visit bere by Capt. Fikre Sclassie Wog-Deres, the number two man in Ethiopia's ruling military council, and Feleke Gedle Giorgis, the Ethiopian foreign minister.

that Capt. Fikre Sclassie and Sudan's president, Gen. Gasfar Nimeiri, had discussed means of promoting bilateral relations and issues pertaining to regional security

Rebels Kill Dacca Ruler ested during an attempt to cross

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment residence where they had been spending the night.

The government radio in Dacca identified the assailants as a rebel group led by Maj. Gen. Manzur Ahmed, commander of Bangla-desh's 24th Division, based in Chittagong.

The general announced over Chittagong radio that be had formed the Revolutionary Council to run the country. He declared a rupture in relations with neighboring India, but he gave no specific reasons for attempting to seize

Dacca and other major towns were reported quiet, with troops guarding vital installations.

Meanwhile, United News of India reported that Hasina Wazed. recently elected chairman of Bangladesh's main opposition party, the Awami League, had been ar-Pakistan in December, 1971.

into India on Sunday.

Mrs. Wazed, daughter of Ban-

ladesh's first president, Sheikh hujibur Rahman, who was assassinated in 1975, had returned to Bangiadesh two weeks ago after six years of exile in India.

The enthusiastic reception she received at public rallies was said to have disconcerted Gen. Zia, said who saw her return after her long Delhi sojourn as an instance of Indian meddling in Bangladesh's political affairs. There have been no := == indications that Mrs. Wazed or 1 :: Awami League followers were involved in the coup attempt, and

> in Bangladesh's politics or the weekend's developments. +-Gen. Zia's assassination after nearly six years in office halted the longest period of relative political stability Bangladesh has known

India has denied any interference

Zia Was a 'Cheerleader' As Ruler of Bangladesh

By Stuart Auerbach

DACCA, Bangladesh - The slain president of Bangladesh, Gen. Ziaur Rahman, liked to move out among his people. As many as 20 days a month he headed by helicopter from Dacca to visit remote

on schedule? Were irrigation systems kept in working order? And most important, were local offi-cials doing their jobs? Woe to the officials if the answer was no and villagers could supply examples, for they faced a public dressing-down from the

But Gen. Zia did more than tion's cheerleader, exhorting the ip projects, such as canal digging

Aside from gnawing poverty and a staggering population growth, the greatest obstacles to progress were considered by many to be Bangladesh's pervasive corruption and the powerlessness of most of the top ministers around

The only way to get anything done in Bangladesh was through Gen. Zia's office. Aid workers told of having key projects stalled in the ministries, often at the highest

Gen. Zia, generally regarded as an honest man who lived frugally and worked grueling hours, appeared embarrassed by the

tion as a strong, honest and dedicated leader, some of his domestic critics said the majority of his self-help programs mainly benefited: landowners and that only small amounts of the international aid that has flowed into his country since its tumultuous founding 10 years ago ever trickled down to the

idea of a regional association of

villages.

Dressed in a bush shirt, he would stride vigorously down the road from the first village to see. bow many other communities he could cover in the day.

He would question the crowds that gathered: Were promised roads being built, and were they being maintained? Were wells dug

nesident scold officials. He acted as the napeople to greater efforts on selfor family planning.

He appeared resolved to lift up his desperately poor country by the sheer force of his determina-

Gen. Zia.

levels, and only freeing them after getting Gen. Zia's ear at a social gathering.

charges of corruption around him, although he is reported to have done little about the problem. While he maintained his reputa-

Gen. Zia, who was 45; was a member of the Islamic Conference committee attempting to negotiate an end to the war between Iran and Iraq and had advanced the south Asian nations.

A military man who fought in

the Pakistani Army during its wars with India, he was a hero of Bangladesh's battle for independence. He was a major in the Pakistani Army's East Bengal regiment when, in March, 1971, from the city of Chittagong, he made the historic radio broadcast that proclaimed Bangladesh an independ-

ent state. After independence, he remained in the army, taking over the government as a martial-law ruler six years ago after a series of coups and countercoups. Gen. Zia is generally credited with restoring stability to the country, badly shaken by the turmoil that fol-lowed the assassination of the once-revered father of Bangla-desh's independence, Sheikh Mu-

jibur Rahman. Switching from military to civilian rule. Gen. Zia was elected president in 1978 by an overwhelming majority in what most observers considered a free and fair vote. His party later won a majority in the national parliament.

Spain Marks Military Day

(Continued from Page 1)

ish patriot - which he is not and he effusively exchanged flags with senior generals. Catalans are known for a deep streak of andmilitarism, and there are relatively few Catalan officers in the armed

Generalized fears of some disruption of the parade were sharpened a week ago by the seizure of Barcelona's Banco Central by a band of gunmen, who took more than 200 hostages and demanded the release of four officers jailed in the February coup plot. After po-lice commandos stormed the bank, lice commandos stormed the bank, freeing the hostages, some of the detained gummen led them to an office near the parade site where a tunnel had been excavated.

Police speculated that the gun-men might have intended to connect the unfinished tunnel to a nearby sewer network and detonate an explosion to rum the parade or assassinate the king. The motives of the gammen are uncertain. Mr. Calvo Sorelo suggested in parliament last week that the raid was financed by the extreme right, but police are now exploring the possibility that the youths were ordinary criminals covering a robbery with political connotations.

The funeral was televised live nationwide. The news agency PAP 'Finlandization': To Some Poles, It Would Mean Relief

(Continued from Page 1) this is that Poland is big enough and strong enough to do what no evicted from the meeting. Now it is all changing. The restraints are liftother East European country has nanaged to do - to alter the inter-· Earlier in May, for the first time, nal model of party supremacy the party felt moved to condemn anti-Soviet agitation publicly. Ka-zimierz Barcikowski, a ranking without incurring Soviet interven-tion. Since the end of World War

er zone

quences." The official Polish news its respective party and so ulti-mately under Soviet control. If the gency PAP said last week there een "isolated cases of insult premise breaks down, the region is in reality anything but secure. against Soviet soldiers startoned in Analysts such as William Plaff have noted that the one boundary Poland." Sources said the incidents had occurred near the main along which the Soviet Union does

feel secure is the frontier with Fin-

land. The determining feature, they suggest, is that the Finnish

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that bring us raw materials and are vital to resupply Europe if

necessary, Adm. Foley said. So-viet ships and submarines outgun

us with their Cruise missiles, which

are the modern equivalent of naval

artillery. They have ranges up to 250 miles, while our maximum

range is 80 miles. They could even

interdict our airlift with their very

hips stationed at sea under the air

The Soviet Union's commercial

Moreover, the Russians' naval

mission has been to keep the Unit-

and fishing fleets are ready auxili-

ary vessels for its navy, Adm.

Foley said.

good surface-to-air missiles

11, the major premise of security for the Soviet Union has rested in

the concept of maintaining a buffof less-than-sovereign states, each firmly under control of Europe's military balance.

government is secure in itself, as a also called Solidarity, said in an parliamentary democracy, and so editorial that it had a reply to the country can more easily concede the limits of its location

and where its options lie. Other scholars draw distinctions between Poland and Finland that make the model seem inapplicable. Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact, and any move toward neutrality would be perceived by Mos-

cow as an insupportable change in

Solidarity Reports 'Calm' WARSAW (Reuters) - Solidar-

ity has responded to what is seen as a growing press campaign in the Eastern bloc elaiming that Poland

is in a state of anarchy and chaos. The union's weekly newspaper, U.S. Aides See Loss of Naval Advantage

> in certain ocean regions, not to control those regions themselves. This requires fewer ships than the 'sea control" mission. Lehman's Plan

ed States from exercising free rein

Mr. Lehman, with White House support, wants to increase the U.S. naval fleet by one-third, to about 600 ships, including 15 carrier-centered battle groups - up from 12 at present - to comprise a threeocean fleet, increasing the present two-ocean capability.

Soviet shipbuilding shows no

signs of slackening. Last year the

Russians launched three new class-

es of submarines, for example, to-

taling 14 vessels, nine of them nu-clear. By comparison, the United

States launched two nuclear submarines in 1980. The Russians have launched the

first Typhoon ballistic missile submarine, which at more than 25,000-ton displacement is by far the world's largest submersible. Three more Typhoons are under

five carrier-centered battle groups, and authorities such as I.S. Breemer, writing in the Naval War er will shift from "sea denial" to become "the more traditional goal of a great naval power: maritime supremacy.

By 1990 the Russians will have the ships necessary to form at least College Review, argue that the mission of the Soviet fleet thereaft-

A joint statement said Saturday difficult to claim that it's showing any substantive success." The Kremlin has not yet and stability.

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Keagan Sets Talks With Democrats

President Will Push For Tax-Cut Accord

> By Howell Raines New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has invited Democratic congressional leaders to the White House for a "last chance" meeting on a tax compromise and will-decide carly this week whether to lannch a national publicity campaign to force them to accept his plan to cut income taxes, according to White House officials:

In what his advisers described Friday as a final effort to work out a compromise on the tax plan, Mr. Reagan scheduled a meeting on Monday with Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the House speaker Rep. James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, the House majority leader, Rep. Dan Rosten-kowski of Illinois, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate minority leader; and Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana, the senior Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee.

A White House side said the Democrats would be told, "Fellows, we want you, but if you wou't come, we're going another.

Boldest Effort

The White House invitation on Friday, combined with the threat of a personal lobbying effort by Mr. Reagan, added up to the ad-ministration's boldest effort yet to pressure Democrats into proposing compromise tax plan based on the president's plan for a 10-per-cent annual reduction for three

successive years.

If Monday's meeting shows no basis for compromise with the Democratic leaders, several White House sources said, Mr. Reagan is prepared to move in two direc-

He will seek a legislative alliance with the conservative Southern Democrats who helped him pass his spending reductions, the sources said. Secondly, they said, he will launch a "public outreach effort" to create voter demand for passage of his tax reductions.

It worked last time." Michael K. Deaver, Mr. Reagan's deputy chief of staff, said Friday, referring to the personal lobbying campaign the president used to pass the first phase of his economic recovery program, Mr. Deaver said a decision on whether President Reagan would go over the heads of Congress and appeal directly to the people again would probably be made by the "first of the week."

Key Democrats

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Key Democrats such as=Rep. Rostenkowski regard the president's three-year tax plan as too tan spokesman, said that Mr. Reed soccer stadium in Yaounde.

The White House attitude toward Rep. Rostenkowski hardened noticeably as Friday progressed. The attitude beauty and the strifted beauty and the strift gressed. The attitude began with White House spokesmen trying to placate the Illinois Democrat and entice him into a compromise and ended with the show of political

muscle-flexing.
The combined use of threats and enticements illustrated the time and political pressures bearing down on Mr. Reagan as he attempts to win passage of a tax program, without a protracted legisla-tive battle, before the Aug. 1 con-

gressional recess. The White House move Friday was to intensify the pressure on Democrats after Rep. Rostenkowski and other Democrats on his committee rejected a White House compromise offer. The Democrats balked at the multiyear feature of the Reagan plan and in-sisted that benefits from any tax cut be "targeted" to favor taxpayers in the \$20,000-to-\$50,000 in-

come range.
The White House insists that any tax cut must be across the board - so as to benefit wealthy taxpayers by the same percentage as those with low or moderate incomes - and of at least two years' duration. Mr. Reagan insists that such cuts are necessary to stimulate the economy through individuals' reinvestment of the money rebated on tax cuts.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan acted to delay fulfillment of his pledge last week in a speech at the U.S. Military Academy to seek higher pay for military personnel. The president has agreed with his budget director, David A. Stockman, to go along with a House Armed Services Committee recommendation to put off for three months a 5.3 percent pay increase

scheduled for July.

Mr. Reagan has agreed to add the 5.3-percent increase on to a 9.1-percent rise scheduled for Oct. l. according to Larry Speakes, the deputy White House press secre-



BACK TO WORK - The Nimitz, the U.S. nuclear-powered carrier, leaving Norfolk, Va., over the weekend to resume a training cruise interrupted when a jet crash caused 14 deaths.

U.S. Bank Aide Involved in Shah's Entry Reportedly to Be Named Envoy to Rabat

By John M. Goshko dington Post Service WASHINGTON — Administration sources say that President Reagan tentatively plans to nomi-

nate as ambassador to Morocco a Chase Manhattan Bank official who was involved in a 1979 controversy about whether David A. Rockefeller and Henry A. Kiss-inger had pressured the Carter adnistration to admit the late shah of Iran to the United States.

The sources said on Friday that the embassy post in Rabat was expected to go to Joseph Reed, a Rockefeller aide and Chase Manhattan board member who has handled many of the bank's dealings with foreign governments and

In that capacity, Mr. Reed is known to have been in charge of efforts by Mr. Rockefeller, Chase Manhattan's former chairman, to assist the shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, after he was forced into exile in 1978. The shah had been an important client of the bank for

Places of Refuge

The efforts included helping the deposed shah find places of refuge and, according to former Secretary of State Kissinger, pressing the campaign to get the shah admitted for medical treatment in the United States in October, 1979 - a move that helped provoke the seizure by Iranian militants of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the resulting 14%-month hostage cri-

Mr. Reed could not be reached for comment Friday. However, Charles Francis, a Chase Manhat-

> By David S. Broder Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - It is billed

as a "Salute to the Reagan-Bush

Administration and Repoblicans

in Congress." But the guest who

will probably attract the greatest attention at the New York State

Republican Committee's fund-

June 15 may be Richard M. Nixon.

the fringe of party affairs since his

seven years ago, has accepted the invitation from the state party chairman, George L. Clark Jr., to be one of "the luminaries" at the

Mr. Clark said Friday that the

news of Mr. Nixon's participation had been "received with delight"

by county chairmen who are help-

g to sell tickets to the expected

2,000 guests. It came as a surprise

to many of the invited Washington notables.

"I was certainly not aware of that," said Sen. Warren B. Rud-

Australia Welcomes

French A-Test Halt

CANBERRA — Australia, which has opposed French nuclear weapons tests in the Pacific, welcomed President Francois Mitter-

rand's decision to suspend further

ister Anthony Street said on Satur-

day that he hoped the decision

would lead to a complete cessation of underground tests at Mururoa

atoll, France's nuclear test site in

the Tuamoto group in the South Pacific. France announced last week that it was suspending the

nuclear trials pending review of

Australian Foreign Affairs Min-

nan of New Hampshire, when he

resignation as president almost

\$200-a-person reception.

ising event at Lincoln Center on

Mr. Nixon, who has stayed on

"understands he is being considered for an ambassadorial post."

Although Mr. Francis said it would be "inappropriate" to discuss specifics, he added, "If he is cust specifics, he added, "If he is utily had been reluctant to do anyasked, Mr. Reed certainly would

be honored to serve. Shortly after the hostage crisis began on Nov. 4, 1979, allegations were made that President Jimmy Carter had been pressured by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Rockefeller to provide medical sanctuary for the

In a column in The Washington Post oo Nov. 29, 1979, Mr. Kissinger contended that he had become involved in assisting the shah

Cameroonians Flee Gabon Riots

DOUALA, Cameroons — More than 6,000 citizens of Cameroons have been airlifted out of Gabon after widespread violence against Camezoonians living there last week, reliable sources said.

The evacuation followed anti-Cameroonian rioting in Libreville, Gabon, after a soccer match between the two West African oeighbors in Douala was suspended because of fighting on the field. Some Gabonese players were reportedly injured.

Civilian and military aircraft flew the two-hour round trip from Douala to Libreville almost nonstop from May 24 until this weekend. Thousands of homeless were temporarily sheltered at party headquarters of the Cameroon National Union in Donala and at a

hut I think Mr. Nixon's role is

inappropriate. I'm not sure I'll

thing that might jeopardize Chase Manhattan's relations with revolutionary anthorities in Iran.

Relocating the Shah

Mr. Kissinger added that both he and Mr. Rockefeller had helped the shah in relocating his residence from Morocco to the Bahamas and subsequently to Mexico, and with such matters as arranging schooling in the United States for the shah's children.

Mr. Kissinger said contacts with the U.S. government on these mat-ters had been handled by Mr.

Later, Mr. Kissinger said, after it became known the shah was suffering from cancer, Mr. Reed presented medical evidence of the shah's coodition to David Newsom, who was the undersecretary of state for political affairs.

Mr. Kissinger wrote: "My understanding is that Joseph Reed presented the medical records to indersecretary Newsom, and oo the basis of those records the administration admitted the shah for treatment."

Morocco is a pro-Western monarachy whose ruler, King Hassan II, has been engaged in overcoming domestic unrest. Despite the concern of many observers about the stability of King Hassan's rule, the United States has here moving to sing him increased. been moving to give him increased arms support for a campaign against Algerian-supported guerrillas in a disputed region of the

tion. "I accepted as a favor to the Republican National Committee, but I think Mr. Nivor's participation was a financial success."

Sen. Rudman got out the letter of invitation from Mr. Clark and confirmed that it made oo mention of Mr. Nixon. "Just say it leaves a bad taste in my mouth," he said. Mr. Clark said he had decided to "invite the former president as one of the luminaries and celebrieign policy. ties living in New York," adding,

in Washington." He said former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had also been invited and had accepted.

Neither President Reagan nor
Vice President Bush had been invited, he said, Mr. Reagan because
"we hope to do a special fund-raising thing with him later" and Mr. ish because "he's been in New

"I didn't discuss it with anybody

York so often already this year." Several of the senators and administration officials Mr. Clark had said were coming asserted he was mistaken, in each instance saying that Mr. Nixon's role was not

Ohio Appearance Recailed

Among those who were listed by Mr. Clark to be honored and wbo said they would not be in New York were the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr.; the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and Treasury Secre-

tary Donald T. Regan. Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Samuel R. Pierce Jr. and Rep. Jack Kemp of New York confirmed Mr. Clark's statement that they had accepted. Several others could not be

Ford to Pay \$6.3 Million

an appeal to the California Su-

U.S. Reverses Policy, to Admit 5,000 Asian Refugees

Barnes, called Mr. Nixon's appearance "a disservice" to the party. Mr. Barnes and Gov. James A. Rhodes did not attend.

Mr. Nixon did not attend the Reagan inaugural, but he has been telephoning friends in Congress and the administration, offering suggestions on domestic and for-

Vatican Receives Study on Shroud

LOS ALAMOS, N.M. - Scientists who examined the Shroud of

Turin in 1978 have given the Vati-can a summary of their findings, which concludes that the image on the cloth was not painted and that apparent bloodstains were indeed caused by blood.

The 85-page summary was delivered at the Vatican carlier this month, Larry Schwalbe, a physicist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory, said last week. After citing the two main conclusions, he added that the shroud remains a mystery. "We would like to know very much how the image got there, but so far we don't have any really convincing ideas," be said.

The shroud - revered by some Christians as the cloth wrapped around the body of Christ before entombment — bears the shadowy image of a bearded man with wounds like those the Bible says Christ suffered. The summary, entitled "Physics and Chemistry of the Shroud of Turin: Summary of reached.

Mr. Nixon created some controversy in February when he accepted an invitation to be the speaker at a Columbus fund-raising dinner the 1978 Investigation," is too long to appear in a periodical, Mr. Schwalbe said. "We are now considering publishing it as a short, technical monograph."

U.S. Speeds **Program** for Strike Force **Army General Seen**

As New Commander

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The controversial Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) for responding to Gulf emergencies is getting some new marching orders, according to military sources.

One order calls for moving toward an independent command status at a quicker pace, sources said oo Friday, while another or-der will put the fledgling outfit un-der an Army general rather than a To the consternation of some

Reagan administration executives, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger announced April 24 that it would take from three to five years for the RDF to advance from its stepchild status as a planning arm under the U.S. Readiness Command at MacDill Air Force

Base in Tampa, Fla.

At the end of that time, the RDF was supposed to become an independent command - ooe that would not have to report through the Readiness Command, as is the case now, to the Joint Chiefs of

Critics in the administration, including some in the White House, argued that the three-to-five-year evolutioo was far too slow for an outfit that was supposed to rush troops to the area of the world most critical to the United States, the oil-rich Gulf.

With oo public announcement the administration has scrapped the Weinberger timetable and told the RDF command at Tampa to get ready to assume an independent status as sooo as possible. Mr. Weinberger has decided on making the RDF a separate, additional mified command.

Still undecided is where the RDF flag will fly once it becomes an independent command. There is sentiment within the military to put the oew RDF close to the place of possible action, ideally some stable country in the Gulf that would allow a U.S. presence.

The second change, putting the RDF under an Army general when its current commander, Marine Lt. Gen. P.X. Kelley, becomes assistant commandant of the Marine Corps io July, is expected to be anoounced soon.

Informed military leaders said Gen. Kelley was oot the victim of any Army power play. Instead, Marine leaders requested his reassignment to fill the vacancy to be left in July by the retirement of a Marine four-star general.

Acquitted of Murder at 2d Trial

Laura A. Kieman

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Two anti-Castro Cubans have been acquitted by a U.S. District Court jury of murder and conspiracy in the 1976 assassination in Washington of Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador. The verdict, reached Saturday, was a dramatic reversal of another jury's verdict more than two years ago convicting the two men on all charges.

The defendants, Guillermo Novo Sampol and Alvin Ross Diaz, had been serving life terms in prison until a federal appeals court granted them a new trial.

But the second jury convicted Mr. Novo, 4I, of making false statements to the federal grand jury that was investigating the assassination of Mr. Letelier, who was 44, and an associate, Ronni Karpen Moffitt, 25. They were were killed when a bomb exploded under Mr. Letelier's car on Sept. 21, 1976. Mr. Novo could be sentenced to 10 years in prison on the false-statement charge.
After the verdict, Mr. Ross, 48,

said he planned to start trying "to overthrow Castro." He and Mr. Novo are members of an anti-Castro movement in northern New

U.S. Attorney Charles F.C. Ruff declined to comment on the jury's

The defendants won a new trial after the appeals court had ruled that testimony against them from

fellow prisoners had been improp-erly introduced as evidence at the

2 Cuban Exiles in Letelier Case

first trial. Reached at her home in Washington, Mr. Letelier's widow, Isabel, said: "I think justice has different ways of showing itself. My husband is not here anymore. What can I say? Ronni is oot here

The government's case had rested heavily at both trials on the tes-timony of its key witness, Michael Vernon Townley, an American-born agent for the Chilean secret police when it was known as DINA. Mr. Townley told both juries that under orders from his superiors in the secret police, he had recruited the Cubans to help him carry out the murder of Mr. Letelier, an outspoken critic of the military regime of Chile's president, Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

Mr. Townley pleaded guilty in 1978 to conspiracy to murder a foreign official and is serving 3½ to 10 years in prison.

The defense lawyers, Paul A. Goldberger and Lawrence A. Du-bin, charged during the trial that Mr. Townley was a liar who had made a deal to cooperate with the U.S. government to protect him-self after he was expelled from Chile in 1978 and that he then implicated the Cubans to bolster the prosecution's case. Mr. Novo and Mr. Ross did not testifiy at either

The defense theories at the two trials were sharply different. At the

first trial, which ended in coovic-tions, the defense contended that the CIA had arranged the murder of Mr. Letelier, with Mr. Townley

acting as a double agent. At the retrial the defense said

that the Chilean government, its secret police and Mr. Townley had carried out the murder plot and that Mr. Townley had detonated the explosive that hlew up Mr. Letelier's car. Mr. Letelier had held high-rank-

ing positions under the coalition government of Salvador Allende, the Marxist president who was killed during a military coup led by Gen. Pinochet in September, 1973. Mr. Letelier spent a year in a Chilean prison camp and then was expelled from Chile and came to the United States with his family in 1975. He and Mrs. Moffitt were employed at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington when they were killed. Mrs. Moffitt's husband, Michael was also in the car but survived.

The prosecution contended that the Cuban defendants had hoped to establish a government-in-exile in Chile and that they had wanted to gain favor with the government there by helping to kill Mr. Leteier, who had been stripped of his Chilean citizenship and declared

an enemy of the country.

The defense said the Cobans had never received any help from Chile and had been made ascapegoats" in the Letelier case in order to shield the Pinochet government from culpability in the murders.

U.S. Panel Asks Doubled Mexican Quota

By Robert Pear New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A Cabinetlevel advisory committee has decided to recommend that President Reagan ask Congress to double the annual limit on legal immigration from Mexico and Canada.

There is now a limit of 20,000 immigrants a year for natives of any foreign country. The panel, in a report scheduled for submission to the president in the oext few weeks, suggests increasing the limit to 40,000 each for Mexico and

It also proposes penalties for employers who hire illegal aliens, an experimental program to admit Mexicans as "guest workers" and an amnesty for about a million ille-

The proposal to raise quotas "recognizes the unique relation-ship with our oeighbors" and "provides a means for reducing pres-sures for illegal immigration from Mexico," says the final draft of the report by the President's Task Force on Immigration and Refu-

gee Policy, headed by Attorney General William French Smith. Seven other Cabinet officers are members.

The report recommends a "moderate increase" in allocations for the Immigration and Naturalization Service for additional Border Patrol agents, investigators and other personnel.

"locreased enforcement resources and employer sanctions," the report says, "in combination with a pilot temporary worker program, will reduce substantially illegal immigration by expanding the opportunity for Mexican oatiooals to work lawfully in the United States and by prohibitiog employ-ers from hiring Mexicans outside of that program."

In recent years Mexico has used its quota of 20,000 visas hut Canada has used only 12,000 to 16,000 visas. Uoder the task force's proposal, visas unused by Canada could be used by Mexico.

The task force estimated that its proposals would cost \$256 million to \$286 million a year. Much of the

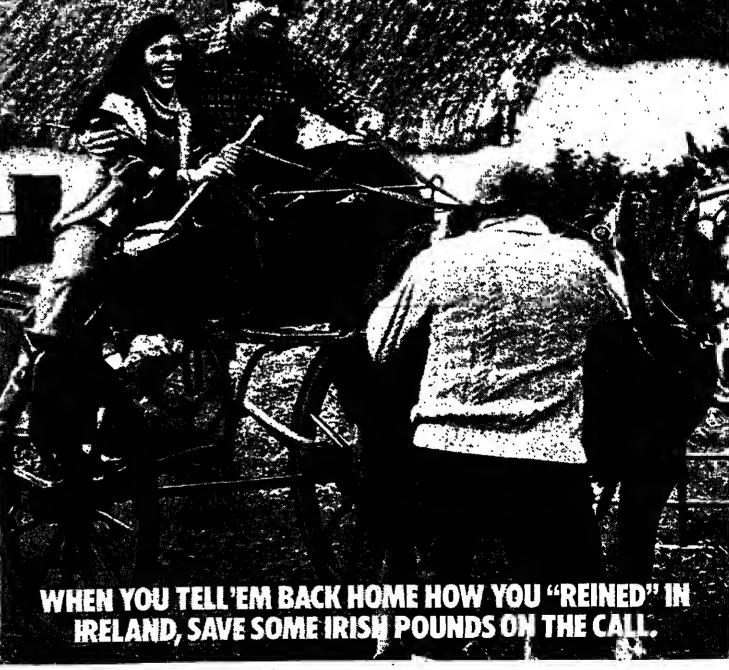
cost, it said, could be offset by in-

creasing the fees charged by the government for providing various immigration benefits to aliens.

The report was originally to have been submitted to the president in the first week of May. Then officials said May 25 was the target date. Mr. Smith, at a breakfast meeting with reporters Thursday, said the study would probably oot be submitted until after Mr. Reagan meets in Washington oo June 8 and 9 with President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico.

The task force said there was a oet influx of 500,000 illegal aliens each year and that its recommendations, if accepted, might reduce the flow to 100,000 a year, with the U.S. population growing to 267 millioo hy the year 2030 from the present 226 million and the Hispanic contingent rising from the present 6.5 percent to 10.4 per-

The report estimated that if illegal immigration cootinued at current levels, Hispanics could account for 15 percent of the U.S. population in 2030.



The Irish have a way of making you feel like a queen. They put you up in one of their ancient castles. Invite you to lavish medieval banquets at night. And show you the most beautiful countryside in the world by day-in a jaunting cart, no less (with you holding the reins). But before you share it all with the folks back home, check out these pound-saving tips.

SAVE ON SURCHARGES Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has

TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel

surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on! There are other ways to save. SAVE WITH A SHORTI

In most countries there's no three-

minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the callback from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many

countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS

Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

You'll save a lot of green when you follow these tips. And a lot of gas when you travel by jaunting cart.



Reach out and touch someone

By Charles R. Babcock Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Attorney General William French Smith has yielded to State Department complaints and halted a rejection of Indochinese immigrants that was helping a politically sensitive back-log of refugees to build up in Thai-

The Immigration and Naturalization Service had stalled the processing of about 5,000 Indochinese because its officers in Thailand

U.S. Copter Crash Kills 6 The Associated Press BEAUMONT, Calif. — A belicopter owned by a medical center crashed Saturday in a wooded canyou area east of Los Angeles, kill-ing aff ar persons aboard, authori-plications. At stake, officials said, were U.S. commitments to South-

concluded that they were fleeing for economic rather than political

Traditionally the United States has considered anyone fleeing a Communist country as a refugee, but Congress passed a law last November redefining the term. The new definition of a refugee is someone who fled his or her country because of persecution or the threat of persecution and who could not return.

The law required INS district directors to determine who fit the definition before asylum could be granted. Generally the result has been to disqualify those who cite economic reasons. The State Department objected

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif. — A California appeals court has ordered Ford to pay \$6.3 million to a man burned on 90 percent of his body when the gas tank of a Pinto exploded in a rear-end collision in 1972. "Ford's institutional mentality was one of callons indifference to public safety," said a 111-page opinion Friday. Ford announced that the INS-should consider foreign policy and humanitarian im-

Secretary of State Alexander M. east Asian governments to relieve Haig Jr. complained to Mr. Smith some of the burden posed by hunafter the rate of Indochinese refudreds of thousands of Indochinese refugees. Moreover, there was fear gees entering the United States dropped from a scheduled 14,000 a that if U.S. resettlement dropped month to less than 10,000 a month. off sharply, South Asian countries Kenneth W. Starr, an adviser to would resume turning away "boat

Mr. Smith, said Saturday that the attorney general discussed the issue in mid-May with Morton Abramowitz, the U.S. ambassador to Thailand. "The Justice Department, through INS, at this time is deferring to State on the refugee status of these people," Mr. Starr

al counsel, said Saturday that none of the 5,000 persons held back since the first of the year had ties to the United States. There are more than 300,000 potential refu-gees from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in camps in Thailand.

David Crosland, the INS gener-

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Page 4 Monday, June 1, 1981

Hope Glimmers in Lebanon

There is a glimmer of hope out of the gloom of Lebanon. It is not simply that U.S. shuttle diplomacy, conducted by Philip C. Habib, has helped Syria and Israel avoid war so far. It is that some of the parties, Lebanese and foreign, give signs of using the time thus bought to work on the underlying problem of the fractures within Lebanon. Since the terrihle civil war of 1975-76, the situation in that poor country has been frozen at the good moments and otherwise deteriorating. The possibility emerges, however, that the context was one in which things had to get even worse before they could get better. They got worse in April. In May?

Let's evade that question for a moment, and go back to Mr. Habib. His purpose has been to deal only with the "immediate" Israeli-Syrian issue. The first requirement is to find a face-saving way for Syria to take out the missiles it moved into the Bekaa Valley. The solution being talked of, in public anyway, entails introducing Lehanese troops into positions occupied in their shoving match last month by Christian Phalangists and Syrians. Lebanese troops would presumably not need a missile defense, so the missiles could be withdrawn. That would let Israel stand down.

Syria has drawn fair value - restoration of good Arab standing, renewal of a U.S. dialogue, a boost for President Hafez Assad from the crisis already. The Israeli government, under attack at home for hringing on and then misplaying the crisis, has been unable to draw the nation together and needs an escape hatch. Can Mr. Habib, with the Saudis helping in Syria, open one?

The Syrians, meanwhile, have joined tentative talks aimed at eventual Lebanese "national reconciliation" - getting warring Christians and Moslems to restore civil ties. In particular, Syria is talking with Christian Phalangists, whom Israel has sought to enlist as security partners. This is critical. National reconciliation is a long shot. To have the faintest chance, Syria must encourage the Christians to try it, and the Israeli-Christian connection must be loosened. It isn't clear to us whether Mr. Hahih is poising to move into the Lebanese realm, or whether he should. Perhaps it is enough for the moment that the idea of reconciliation is stirring again in

Any reconciliation effort leads to the Palestinians, unwilling and unwanted residents of Lebanon who tear the country up. No reconciliation is possible without taking them into account. At the same time, Israel cannot and should not countenance any Lebanese scheme that lets Moslems and Christians coexist but leaves Palestinians free to continue attacking Israel.

The evident answer is to divert Palestinian passions into political channels. Just as the Israeli-Syrian crisis fades into the Lebanese issue, the Lebanese issue fades into the Arab-Israeli conflict. It's a diplomatic double play. Crisis diplomacy and the Arab talks on Lebanon are incomplete without further contributions from the Israelis, after their elections this month, and from the United States as well. The Middle East, always a nervous place, is getting interesting again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wobbly Spain

Whenever political violence occurs in Spain, there is heard a familiar, complacent theory: The Spanish are by nature immoderate, too deeply divided by doctrinal and regional passions to sustain a democracy. As evidence this year, pessimists point to the brief seizure of parliament hy rightist Civil Guards, the bloody renewal of Basque terrorism, the recent seizure of a Barcelona bank, presumably by rightists, and now an apparent plot to kill the king.

Spain's democracy is undeniably fragile; ancient divisions persist. A gloomy proverh holds that one-half of Spain will never be content until the other half is dead. But what is surely more remarkable is the determination of most Spaniards to contain the assault on a promising political maturity.

That determination is borne out by a poll taken after the abortive coup in February. Only 4 percent of the Spanish people said they wanted the coup to succeed; 76 percent prosed. It is borne out as well by solid support for the right-center regime of Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo. Leftist parties have rallied to help him rescue democracy, to the extent of alienating some of their own

The fate of Spain's democracy is not only an "internal matter," as Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. too airily remarked

after the coup. If it fails, so do Spain's hopes for joining the European Economic Community and NATO. And a coup would send a disturbing tremor through the region, weakening democracies in Portugal, Greece and

None of this need happen if the Spanish government prevails against the minuscule corps of Basque terrorists and the restless armed forces. Madrid has granted substantial home rule to Basques and other peoples, hut separatist gunmen want nothing less than total independence. Basque extremism could provide the pretext for another military uprising by a disaffected officer corps now restrained mainly by its loyalty to the popular king, Juan Carlos.

Spain's European neighbors and the United States cannot save Spanish democracy from a military bent on destroying it. But they can surely help deter insurgency by public support for a challenged democracy, and te signals to the headstrong of als and colonels. In the 1930s, the Western democracies undermined a Spanish Republie hy denying it help while Germany and Italy aided its adversaries. To appear indifferent again to Spain's internal struggle would be to betray not only the Spanish people but also U.S. values and interests.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The 'Northern Mentality'

The crisis in Italian society is profound. Italians have Iong recognized a Southern appetite for corruption and for ensnaring the institutions of the state in conspiracy and self-interest. The shortcomings of "the Southern mentality" have been seen as one of the main hurdens of united and independ-

But Italians have been forced by the latest scandals to ask whether there is not a Northern problem too, which penetrates both private and public life. Optimists may argue that the country is sustained by an alert business community, a skilled labor force, and a capacity for flexibility and tolerance in everyday life. Some parts of the system and the political world are indeed healthy, but a nation which saw the botched response to the Southern earthquake in November and is now immersed in the revelations of Italy's biggest postwar scandal will not be persuaded easily to write off the present government hiatus as little more than an ordinary politi-

- From The Guardian (London).

Britain's Oil Price

The price of Britain's North Sea oil is far too high. It is grossly overpriced by the levels of the marketplace, where cargoes of North Sea are fetching 15 percent less than the con-tract prices charged by the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC). It is 20 percent higher than the prices charged by Saudi Arabia, which has been fighting a lone battle to bring some order and moderation to OPEC's

pricing policies ... Saudi Arabia's struggle to achieve some ra-

tionalized system of oil pricing, albeit selfinterested, is critical. Its view that the violent fluctuations in oil prices should be stopped, and that the producers should be given some incentive, just as the consumer should be given some assurance against disruption, is surely a view that fits in well with Britain's own

Britain today is both an oil producer and a consumer. A gesture now to unlock its prices - and to move down a little towards the middle range that Saudi Arabia seeks would be statesmanlike, and in keeping with [Prime Minister Margaret] Thatcher's beloved doctrine of the marketplace.

- From The Observer (London).

Role in South Africa

The [South African] Nationalists have held uninterrupted power for a generation. The state of South Africa today is their doing .. Their role is seriously threatened neither from outside nor from within.

Militarily South Africa is in a different class from all other African states ... Its police are as effective as they are repressive; domestic protest, though sometimes bloody,

Ultimately it is not [Prime Minister P.W.] Botha or anybody of his generation who will decide the fate of South Africa. It will be decided either by a racial armageddon too frightening to contemplate; or by changes in the thinking and behavior of the younger generations, both whites and nonwhites.

If the rest of the world has a role, it is to encourage any signs of imagination, buman sympathy and the recognition, however reluctant, of the virtues of power-sharing.
— From The Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago June 1, 1906

MADRID — Amid much regal pomp and state, King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenberg were married yesterday in the Church of San Geronimo. The day would have been one of national rejoicing but for the perpetration of a dastardly anarchist outrage that killed and wounded many persons. The nuptial procession was returning to the palace when a bomb concealed in a bouquet was thrown from the upper floor of a house. It exploded to the right of the carriage between the last pair of horses and the front wheels of the carriage, killing both horses and groom. Neither the king nor bis bride was hurt, but the bomb has terribly saddened their wedding day.

Fifty Years Ago June 1, 1931

PARIS — Victories for France and Germany brought to a close the French hard courts tennis championships for 1931 at Rolland Garros stadium yesterday. Jean Borotra, the "Bounding Basque," proved he was still capable of antelopic antics by beating Christian Boussus, one of France's second-string hopes, in four sets. Boussus tried to stave off the stinging drives that streamed off Borotra's racket, but be, like many others, discovered that extraordinary skill is required to combat the Basque's net game. Cillie Aussem, the German woman's champion. proved that greyhound talents for speed and endurance were of greater importance than the slugging arm of Betty Nuthall of England.



Begin's Political Tour de Force

By Stephen Klaidman For good measure, he called

Saudi Arabia "a wretched country" whose leaders "still belong to

The Israeli prime minister im-mediately threatened to order the

air force to attack the missile bat-

teries. He even announced that an

attack had been planned, but can-

celed because of weather condi-

tions. That seems to have been one

of his few public relations gaffes.

He was criticized by Shimon Peres,

former defense minister, for dis-

closing what kind of weather

would deter Israeli planes from

dominating the press, both nation-

ally and internationally, with state-

ments about the missile crisis. At

one point, even the normally reti-

cent President Hafez Assad of Syria felt compelled to hold a press

conference to compete with Mr.

meet with Egyptian President.

Anwar Sadat in the Sinai on June

4. That will provide another op-portunity for headlines, to demon-

strate that he is a statesman and to

remind the world that he, Mena-

chem Begin, had brought peace be-

tween the largest and strongest

It's all rather breathtaking. At

the very least, it seems to have tak-

en the breath away from Mr.

Peres, who has not seemed able to

get his campaign off the ground.

Never mind that Mr. Begin was elected to lick inflation and that it

has almost tripled during his ten-ure as prime minister. Indexing of

wages and prices prevents Israelis

from feeling the true impact of in-flation and they are used to mort-

But what does all this say about

the Israeli electorate. Are they

Now Mr. Begin has arranged to

Begin's daily briefings.

Arab state and Israel.

gaging their future.

world?

Ever since, Mr. Begin has been

er of the lat

such a mission.

the 16th century."

PARIS - At the end of Febru-PARIS — At the end of reording ary, an Israeli newspaper's opinion poll showed Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling Likud bloc trailing the opposition Labor Party by more than 2-I. What's more, Mr. Begin's party was also behind the upstart faction headed by former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

ter Moshe Dayan. Now, only three months later, the polls and the pundits are predicting a Begin victory in the June 30 national election. Why the turnaround? Because the wily prime minister, who developed his craft in 30 years of opposition, has put on as dazzling a display of pol-itics as anyone has seen in recent

In the process, Mr. Begin, who is

stiff-necked and given to lecturing

CROSSCURRENTS

others on ethics and morals, has left himself wide open to charges ranging from cynically manipulating the economy for political gain to needlessly endangering the lives of Israeli soldiers and even risking war against Syria to guarantee his

Consider the following series of actions in recent months:

· The Begin government cut the sales tax on luxury items such as television sets and automobiles despite the fact that Israel's inflatioo rate was more than 130 percent. Israciis buy goods such as television sets and cars as a hedge against in-

 Mr. Begin went into the West Bank and promised that Israel would continue to build settlements to populate the territories captured during the 1967 war. That position is popular not only with the settlers, but with the North African Jews who form the core of the prime minister's consti-

 In early May, after Helmut Schmidt visited Saudi Arabia, Mr. Begin excoriated the West German chancellor in language calculated to make diplomats cringe and a segment of the Israeli electorate respond in grim satisfaction.

Unusual Language

Irrespective of the merit of Mr. Begin's argument — that in considering the sale of arms 10 Sandi Arabia and in articulating a West German commitment to the Palestinian people Mr. Schmidt was being morally obtuse — the prime minister's choice of words was extraordinary. Mr. Begin accused Mr. Schmidt of not being "aware of the obligation toward the Jewish people of which Germany de-stroyed one-third." He then lumped French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing with Mr. Schmidt and charged the two leaders with "unbridled greed and ava-

blind, or inured to the blatant cyn-icism of Mr. Begin's campaigning? Or do they believe that Mr. Begin's unyielding approach is still required in an increasingly hostile

Getting Worried The latter is more likely. Most Israelis have no illusions about their dependency on the United States, so when Washington, their best friend, decides to sell bomb racks, missiles and AWACs to Israel's sworn enemy, Saudi Arabia, they begio to worry.

As far as the economy is concerned, there is little faith in Israel

·Letters-Why?

Re: "On Assassinations: The Deadly Fringe" by William Safire and the Washington Post editorial The Shooting in Rome" (IHT,

To the questions' "Is oothing

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from read. ers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initiols but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

sacred?" "How could they have Sacred. How could they have done this?" I wish to quote V.S. Naipaul's "The Return of Eva Peron" and try to give an answer: "Parricide or reactionary, left

wing or right wing, each side now finds in the other the enemy he needs. Each side now assigns a destructive role to the other and ... people grow into their role."
M. de SELYS LONGCHAMPS.

Divine Cue

In his article on the Exodus flood (IHT, May 14), John Noble Wilford says this may have been a "tidal wave, an established natural pbenomenon, rather than ... the result of divine intervention."

Since tidal waves are somewhat rare occurences, I would consider one that arrived on cue to be a clear sign of divine intervention. SONIA HEMINGRAY. Lyons, France.

in anybody's ability to fix it. This an area in which the voters are at least as cynical as the politicians.

No one knows for sure, of • That brings us to the current missile crisis. At the end of April course, if Mr. Begin will win. Mr. Dayan is the wild card in the deck. Mr. Begin ordered Israeli forces to his party wins enough seats in shoot down two Syrian attack helithe Knesset, it could disrupt the usual pattern under which the Nacopters operating in Lebanon, Io response, Syria moved Soviet surtional Religious Party holds the balance of power, If that should happen, Mr. Dayan seems more likely to be able to realize a face-to-air missiles into the Bekaa Valley, where the incident tonk tikely to be able to make a deal with Mr. Begin than with Mr. **Dominating Headlines**

If Mr. Begin loses, it won't be because he didn't use all his political gifts in trying to win, or be-cause they were insufficient. It might be, though, because he over-played his hand.

01981, International Herald Tribune,

Cardinal Wyszynski, Poland's Moral Ruler

By Leopold Unger

nurn us into a secular nation, a na-tion of unbelievers. We have been subjected to the humiliation of prison, but we have succeeded in saving what is most sacred in the nation," said Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the man who did more than any other to defend his country's church.

The cardinal, who died last week at 79, rose from peasant origins become a prince of the church.

In the Poland of the ancien re-In the Poland of the ancien regime, when a king died, it was the cardinal primate who legally became the regent and who symbolized the legitimacy of the system while awaiting the election of a

During the years of Communist rule in Poland, the primate Cardinal Wyszynski has been the de fac-to regent despite, or rather because of, the regime that was imposed by a foreign power. He also was the symbol of legitimacy and continuity of the nation's history. Under his guidance, the church became the haven of the nation's fundamental values. The more the Communist system attempted to erase the past, the more the nation's history was identified with that of the

The 30 years that Cardinal Wyszynski was head of the Polish Catholic Church were troubled years for the church, the state and the nation, and it is largely due to his authority that both church and nation have managed to surmount the difficulties that grew out of the reaction to an alien system of government.

It was because be knew how to be firm and uncompromising and when to be moderate and under-standing that he was able to re-solve an unending series of confrontations.

Cardinal Wyszynski became master in the art of dialogue with Communist anthorities. He developed a strategy whereby he would ohtain from the regime whatever additional liberty he could for the church, while remaining fully aware that because the system was fragile, he could not get more without running the risk of a serious domestic confrontation or of foreign intervention.

Authority Grew

The late cardinal granted audiences to five succeeding heads of the Polish Communist Party. Each time, the Communist leaders went to see the head of the church at the peak of a domestic crisis to seek a way to save the nation. But all was not always honor for him; he spent three years as a prisoner of the re-

Yet under his leadership the Polish Church became stronger and acquired an authority greater than any church in any other industrialized nation. Those who are op-posed to the failures and repres-

BRUSSELS — "Militant athe sion of the Communist system look to the church for support, those who submit to the regime look to the church to plead their cause, and the government itself looks to the church to set an exam-

ple of moderation. This extraordinary role of the church in the nation was unquestionably taken into account during the election of the first Polish pope, Karol Wojtyla, a disciple and spiritual heir of Cardinal

Wyszynski.
The primate acted, within the often too inflexible framework of church doctrine, as an uncompromising defender of the rights of the individual, of the family, the nation and the church. He attacked the abuse of power and the injustices that grow out of the Commu-nist system. But he always re-mained conscious of the impera-

tives of geopolitics. Even if all his actions were not always fully and immediately understood by the population he never hesitated to negotiate with the Communists when he believed that the interests of the nation. were at stake.

Wrong Steps

It was, therefore, perfectly natural that the cardinal was on the side of the workers when they initiated the movement that was to become the independent union Solidarity. He protected and inspired the movement. And if during the period that followed the popular outburst of enthusiasm, the aged cardinal succumbed to ill-advised counsel and was not always able to avoid taking some steps in a wrong direction, he oevertheless remained the firmest pillar of the Polish reform movement.

The cardinal died at a particularly dramatic period in the history Poland, when the other source of Catholic Polish spirituality, Pope John Paul II, has been removed from the public scene temporarily by a terrorist's bullets.

The pope's influence can be measured by the fact that his portrait was the only banner of the strikers at the Lenin shipyard at Gdansk and that friends of the pope and the cardinal are among the closest advisers of Lech Walesa, the leader

of Solidarity. Finding a successor for the car-dinal will be particularly difficult at a time when Poland is being assailed by Moscow and when stability would be far more useful than a

change of the guard.

But as the cardinal himself declared, the reform movement is now irreversible in Poland and the country will never be the same as before. That, too, is largely thanks

It must have been a symbol for = the future of the nation that for his :::: last public appearance, on March 28, the cardinal received 1 ach the cardinal received Lech-

Walesa and a delegation from Solidarity.

• 1981, International Herald Tribune.

Coping With Vietnam's Legacy

By Arthur Egendorf

NEW YORK - Officially, the Vietnam War is over, but it goes on in American minds. The battle lines are so ingrained that the old conflicts are played out without the consequences being noticed. Some of the war's

aftereffects are obvious. Take the men who fought in Vietnam, for example. A study that was mandated by Congress and based on interviews with a random sample of 1,400 men who came of age during the Vietnam era provided a systematic comparison between veterans and nonvet-

On the average, those who served in Vietnam today have less education and lower-status jobs than other men of the same age and background. Among veterans with Vietnam service, those who saw beavy combat are more likely to use alcohol and drugs, to have criminal records, and to suffer from medical problems and stressrelated symptoms. As a rough estimate, half of the nearly 3 million men who served in Vietnam are still burdened by unresolved war experiences.

Why do these problems persist? The answer most often ignored is that the conflict that burden many former servicemen are ones that continue at home. During the war years, veterans' difficulties increased with the mounting controversy. Factionalism rooted in the Vietnam era still seethes, though now it is mostly beneath the surface. Americans have yet to see that veterans' problems, while se-rious enough in their own right, are symptomatic of a historic dilemma that faces the country as a

A Major Casualty

The United States must begin to recognize that along with the dead and wounded, the sense of common purpose was a major casualty. The strain on former soldiers, who risked their lives for that purpose, is only a part of the damage. Decreasing trust in public institu-tions, dwindling voter participation, and lagging productivity are

It is still hard for most Americans to talk openly with each other about the events of the war years. Men who served in the military tend to think that others neither know nor want to understand what it was like. Nonveterans are often constrained by a mix of sympathy and envy for former soldiers, along with a sense of relief tinged with guilt that they themselves were spared.

Hawks and doves still barrage each other with their respective versions of what took place during the war years. But the public debate has ignored the second thoughts, mixed motives, and yearnings for reconciliation that members of both groups some-

Each side invokes its favorite lessons of Vietnam. Usually, however, these are only new formulations of an old polemic. Most Americans, regardless of their place on the political spectrum, are still acting out a fantasized morality of "goodies" and "baddies." Whatever went wrong in Vietnam was "their" fault; it would have worked out differently if "they" had listened to "us."

times acknowledge in private.

Adding to Problems

Hawks and doves agree that Vietnam veterans have difficulties. But each side uses these problems as a further indictment of the other's mistakes, while ignoring how their own sympathy for veterans adds to the problem - in two

First, along with appropriate programs, veterans need self-re-spect, not pity. Casting these men as victims in order to prove somebody else at fault only fuels an unfortunate tendency among men in pain to settle for something less

than dignity.
Second, by labeling veterans as the problem group, Americans de-tach themselves from the consequences of the war. Only a small minority have demonstrated the courage to speak of our war in Vietnam and of what we as a country did in that time. Those who disapprove of U.S. objectives or tactics in Indochina - an overwhelming majority - often talk as if the war is someone else's history,

In disowning the past, Americans blind themselves to its hold. They fail to note that each new Third World trouble spot automatically inggers a reply of the drama of the Victnam years. They divide themselves between people who advocate muscle and those who respond from the heart. And again they forget that a body functions well only when its organs work in

A small but energetic minority of Americans has broken this impasse. In my research, I found veterans and nonveterans who have managed to derive value even from the most gruesome aspects of the war. For some, the crucial step has been to assume responsibility for shortcomings brought to light by reflection upon the Vietnam experience. Others found the key in forgiving themselves for not having known what it took such unusual events to teach.

So, the real news is that there are Vietnam veterans who have come to respect the convictions of conscientious objectors, and there are antiwar activists who have learned to honor the men who risked their lives in service. These men have learned a lesson well worth knowing: that honest differences oeed not erase common in-

Now it is up to the rest to question their own tired assumptions and stereotypes of the war years. Only in that way will the United States ever deal with the legacies of

Arthur Egendorf, a Vietnam veteran, is one of the five principal authors of the congressional study
"Legacies of Vietnam." He is a clinical psychologist and a senior associate at the Center for Policy Research. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Herald Tribune

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Robert K. McCabe Stephen Klaidman Roland Pinson

Lee W. Huebner

Philip M. Foisie

Walter N. Wells

Rene Bondy

Associate Publish Francois Desmaisons Richard H. Morgan

Director of Kinarica

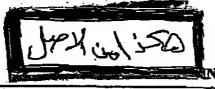
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Chief Editorial Writer

Editor



French Government Strives in First Days To Set a Moral Tone

New York Times Service

PARIS - There is a brief time. between the promises of the cam-paign and the long haul of trying to make a mark on reality, when a new government has a moment to present itself. This is done through its appointments, its first measures, usually symbolic, and its first words. These, in different ways, are all signs. Through them the government says what it would like to be, as opposed to its cam-paign version of what it thinks the voters would like it to be, or what reality will compel it to be in the

The most conspicuous thing, a week after Francois Mitterrand became the first Socialist president of France's Fifth Republic, was cheerful confusion and unsettled

NEWS ANALYSIS

dust. The minister of environment cannot find a place for his offices, and there seem to be two, or possi bly three, official presidential press representatives and a host of unof-ficial ones. Newly important peo-ple are unexpectedly free for hinch, not because they have noth-ing to do but because they have so much that it is stuck on its way up

But at the same time a picture is emerging of the moral imprint that Mr. Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and their unusually large Cabinet are trying to make on French society.

Range of Philosophies

There are all shades in the government, from prudence to radicalism. Maurice Faure, an old Fourth Republic foreign minister, is there as justice minister. Regis Debray, a former guerrilla theorist and com-panion to Che Guevara, is a forcigni-policy adviser.

Mostly, however, they are men who could be called moderate but hopeful. Their conviction at this stage is that it is possible to apply more justice, equity and imagination to the affairs of France and the world. The government faces elections for the National Assembly in the middle of June, and the expectation among political commentators is that even if the Socialists do not win an ontright majority, they will command enough seats to be able to govern.

There has been a miscellany of that something is happening, initial measures, apart from the something that distinguishes them job of keeping the franc above water. It was announced that social benefits and the minimum wage would be raised, probably by about 10 percent. Mr. Mitterrand has commuted the death sentence the world, then why bother with all of a murderer and ordered a halt that, with military service or payto the deportation of second-gen- ing taxes to build a nuclear defense Neither step is politically profitable, and both were taken on earlier

Cheysson Sets Tone

The construction of a nuclear power station in Brittany has been canceled as part of a pledge to reexamine France's nuclear-energy policy. Prosecution of the newspapers Le Monde and Liberation on charges of insulting the judiciary will be dropped. Ministers have been told to live simply, and Mr. Mitterrand has said he will do lit-

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG - In re-

sponse to allegations of atrocities

made at the start of the year, South

Africa has furnished some infor-

troops were former soldiers in the

National Front for the Liberation

with the South Africans. Originally

there were 21 Europeans serving in

the unit, formally known as the

32d but nicknamed the "Buffalo"

Battalion. But there are now said

to be only eight. A South African

battalion, like the 32d, normally

A spokesman for the defense

forces said last week that South

Africa did not regard them as mer-

cenaries since they serve as regular

can citizens with military experi-

a bonus equivalent to \$600; they

receive another \$1,800 at the end

spokesman, who said he was not

authorized to say how many for-

eign blacks or whites were serving

in the South African Army on this

has about 1,000 troops in it.

mer Portuguese colony.

tle entertaining and will expect his staff to work 10 hours a day.

But perhaps the clearest and most forceful expression of the tone the French government hopes to set for itself was given by its for-eign minister, Claude Cheysson, in an interview with Le Monde.

Mr. Chevsson, who was a member of the Common Market Commission and whose major interest has been Third World development, has spent part of the last week sending out messages of reassurance that France will remain loyal to its Western allies. At the same time he appeared before a UN meeting on apartheid to indi-cate a shift in France's previous

policy of opposing sanctions against South Africa.

In the interview with Le Monde, Mr. Cheysson went beyond balancing. He gave a striking picture of how the Mitterrand government. ment meshes its beliefs in the need for formess toward the Soviet Un-ion, solidarity with Western En-rope and energetic support of change and development in the Third World. The picture had some unexpected affinities, as well as some expected differences, with the views of the Reagan adminis-

Danger of Neutralism

Mr. Cheysson, like Washington is bitterly opposed to neutralism in Europe, but his analysis follows a very different line. He sees it as a result of a spiritual enfeeblement, a neglect of the central moral and political duty of the West. This central duty, he argues, is to aid the Third World and give sympathetic understanding to radical movements. This is not secondary to containing the Soviet Union but

essential to it.

He was, he said, "stupefied" to see that neutralism was beginning to make headway in Britain. "I tell you, there is a danger of neutralsm. It results from a spirit of surrender, of a great weariness, and this makes me desperate. It is a danger I see far less in France, and this is a remarkable sign of our

The West, he said, must defend what it stands for: justice and freedom everywhere. Let us speak of who we are, for pity's sake; of what we are fighting for. Let us be moved when the Greeks get rid of their colonels and when Franco

"If we can convince our peoples from others, then I think neutralism will have no appeal. But if we are nothing, only people who think of their children, their second car, their vacation, traveling around

Mr. Cheysson is arguing that ne-glect of the economic and political development in the Third World in favor of containing Moscow enfecbles the very ability to contain, and that the West cannot summon up willpower from a bad con-

The connection has not been much made during the self-appra-isal and reappraisal going on in the West. It is likely to be only one of a number of novel thoughts that Mr. Mitterrand's people will bring



China Invites Taiwanese to Take Part In Services for Sun Yat-sen's Widow

By James P. Sterba

PEKING - China has offered to let Taiwan's official airline land special flights here this week so that Taiwan-based relatives and friends can attend funeral services for Soong Ching-ling, widow of Sun Yat-sen. Miss Soong died Friday in Peking of leukemia.

[Io Taiwan, sources who asked not to be identified said President Chiang Ching-kuo and the military commander in chief, Chiang Weikuo, sons of Chiang Kai-shek, would ignore the invitation. The Associated Press reported. Taiwanese media have accused China of exploiting for propaganda purposes the marriage of Soong Ching-ling to Sun and their efforts to unite all Chinese as patriots re-gardless of ideology, AP said.] Miss Soong's sister, Soong Mei-ling, widow of Chiang Kai-shek, resides in Lattington, N.Y.

Travel Expenses

The funeral committee in Peking, which includes the entire Communist Party leadership, offered to pay the travel expenses of Miss Soong's friends and relatives living on Taiwan to attend services starting Sunday at the Great Hall of the People, memorial services Wednesday, and a burial service at the Soong family cemetery in Shanghai on Thursday.

On Friday night, the funeral committee sent telegrams to Miss Soong's relatives and frieods in in Peking whether the telegrams reached Taiwan, which refuses to accept any direct communication from the mainland.

The funeral committee's message said: "All of comrade Soong Ching-ling's relatives and friends in Taiwan are welcomed to attend the memorial service. Special flights of China Airlines may land at Pekiog Airport or the Hongquiao Airport in Shanghai. The funeral committee will bear all ex-peoses." Chioa Airlines is Taiwan's national carrier. It was the first time Peking had

offered to allow Taiwan's aircraft to enter mainland airspace. However, since the United States normalized relations with China in January, 1979, and ended official ties with Taiwan, the mainland has treated Taiwan as a wayward prov-ince and offered to establish direct links of various kinds.

The election of Ronald Reagan a strong supporter of the anti-Communist Taiwanese, has stiffened the Taipei leadership's re-solve not to deal directly with Pe-

who died in 1925, is revered by both the Communists and the Nationalists as the father of modern China.

Perhaps to highlight her role as link between Taiwan and the mainland, Miss Soong was ap-pointed to senior roles in the Pe-

Hong Kong, the United States and Taiwan announcing her death and expressing grief. It was not known king government but was never ac-cepted as a full member of the Communist Party until two weeks cepted as a full member of the Communist Party until two weeks ago, when she was gravely ill.

On May 16, the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's oominal legislature, named her honorary president of the People's Republic.

Chinese Practice

A 3,400-word obituary published Saturday by the Chinese news agency described Miss Soong as a "great patriot."

The obituary said she was born in Shanghai on Jan. 27, 1293. That would put her age at 22, oot 90 as the Chinese press has reported.
"She was considered to be 90 years old according to the traditional Chinese practice," the agency said. That practice dates birth from conception and adds the current year as a total year.

The obituary noted that her family came from Hainan island, that she was educated at the McTyeire School for Girls in Shanghai, and that she went to the United States in 1908, at the age of 15, to study at Wesleyan College for Women in Macon, Ga.

It said she wrote an article for a Wesleyan journal titled, "The Greatest Event in the 20th Century," about the 1911 Chinese revoution led by Sun that overthrew the Manchu dynasty.

In 1913, she met Sun and became his secretary. They were married two years later.

Barbara Ward. 67, Economist, Dies in England

LODSWORTH, England — Barbara Ward, 67, the English economist, died Sunday at her home here after a loog illness. Her death was announced by the International Institute for Environment and Development, of which she was president. Five years ago she was made a life peeress, becoming Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth

She had been assistant editor of The Economist magazine and a governor of the BBC. In her writngs and lectures she sought a fairsharing of the world's resources between the rich and poor couo-

In 1967 she was appointed to the Vatican's Pootifical Commis-sion for Justice and Peace and in 1971 became the first woman to address a synod of bishops at the Vatican.

Last year she received India's Jawarhalal Nehru Memorial Award for international understanding and donated the prize money to an Iodian leper colony she had long supported. At the time of her death she was working on a book with the American environmentalist Erik Eckholm on global environment and social jus-

Paraguay Acting In Mengele Case United Press International

ASUNCION, Paraguay - Court sources say Paraguay is acting on an extradition request from West Germany for World War II Nazi fugitive Josef Mengele, who is accused of sending thousands to their deaths at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland.

The sources said Friday that the government was expected to pass the extradition case on to the courts soon and that the judiciary would issue a public order calling on Dr. Mengele to appear.

Dr. Mengele's Paraguayan citizenship was annulled in 1979 on the ground that he had been out of the country for more than two

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Turkey's Ruling General Keeping His Options Open

By Kevin Klose

Washington Post Service ANKARA - Gen. Kenan Evren, the head of Turkey's military government and leader of the coup hat suspended democracy here last September, sounds like a man interested in remaining in high off-

"I want to tell you at this stage I have not come to any decision before a parliamentary democratic system is re-established on solid ground in Turkey, Gen. Evren said in an interview at the presidential palace.

After asserting that the coup was carried out not in order for him to become president but to prevent civil war, he added, "At the time when there are oormal elections for the office of president, I shall act in accordance with the will and intentions of the peo-

For the interview, his staff insisted that questions be submitted in advance. Gen. Evren read most of his answers from prepared statements, and a government inter-preter translated into English. But the talk ranged beyond the prepared texts, and this account is drawn solely from his extemporaocous remarks or from his responses to questions not submitted in advance.

willingness to see things in a political context, as well as defensiveness over concerns, expressed chiefly in Western Europe, that de-

2 Die in Danish Shooting The Associated Press

AARHUS, Denmark - A man ran into a crowded restaurant in this eastern port city early Saturday and opened fire with an auto-matic pistol, killing two persons and severely wounding two before patrons subdued him, police said.

mocracy in Turkey has been banished for some time to come.

"I want to underscore that Turkey will return to a parliamentary democratic system," Gen. Evren said, refusing to give a date on the ground that too much complex work remained. This shall he done not because the West wishes

Attacker Kills Businessman at

Tulsa Golf Club United Press International

TULSA, Okla. — Roger M. Wheeler, a wealthy businessman who was chairman of a computer company and owned jai alai frontons, was killed in a country club parking lot here after playing his weekly round of golf, police said. They said Sunday that a special 11-man homicide squad was inves-

tigating the killing. Mr. Wheeler was getting into his car at the club on Wednesday when a man approached and shot him in the head with a 38-caliber weapon, police said. They said the assailant fled in a car driven by an-

Besides heading Telex Corp., a \$150-million computer and elec-tronics firm, Mr. Wheeler owned jai alai frontons in Florida and had extensive land and petroleum holdings. He had recently sold a Hartford, Conn., fronton, which was fined for failing to report pos-sible game fixing before he bought

Employees said Mr. Wheeler had been worried about possible kidnapping, especially of his fami-ly. Telex Corp.'s vice president, J.B. Bailey, said Mr. Wheeler unsuccessfully tried to get a gun permit for the family butler to protect his wife during her morning jogs.

best suits Turkey and is [suited] to the Turkish nation and the wishes

of the Turkish people themselves."
It was Kemal Ataturk, founder of the republic in 1923, "who said the democratic system is best suit-ed to Turkey," Gen. Evren continued, "Since we are his sons and took over from him, we shall see to it his wishes are realized."

Senior Western diplomats and well-informed Turks believe it will be at least two years before a new constitutioo can be drawn up, selting the stage for an election.

Presidential Regime

The constituent assembly to do the work will be named by the fiveman National Security Council that Gen. Evren heads. Excluded from the assembly will be all elected officials of the last civilian government, on the ground that they created the crisis that brought on the military intervention by failing to deal effectively with terrorists.

These observers feel certain the new constitution will substantially increase the powers of an elected president at the expense of parliain favor of the national legislature. Gen. Evren, while saying he was

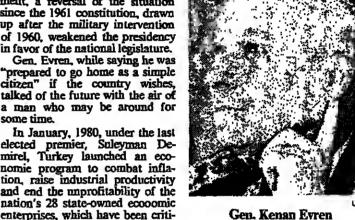
"prepared to go home as a simple citizen" if the country wishes, talked of the future with the air of a man who may be around for some time. In January, 1980, under the last elected premier, Suleyman De-mirel, Turkey launched an eco-

since the 1961 constitution, drawn

up after the military intervention

nomic program to combat infla-tion, raise industrial productivity and end the unprofitability of the nation's 28 state-owned economic enterprises, which have been criti-cized for poor management, pad-ded payrolls and inefficiency. Gen. Evren emphasized that his government had expanded the program.

"These enterprises had the habit of losing [money] prior to Sept. 12," the day of the coup, he said, "and were never in profit. Losses were compensated from the Treasury. We are very much determined to stop this practice. Whether peo-ple are happy or not, we will fol-low this stringent policy."



He ticked off petroleum, coal, cigarettes, alcohol and sugar as items on which prices had been raised recently to bring them more into line with real costs. "The parties in power before did not dare to do this, in fear of losing precious votes. We lost Treasury money, and there was an increase in the inflation rate. We dare make these increases, while the [previous) governments didn't."

Today and

9.30 a.m. 10 6 p.m. Fabrics-accessories

Madrid, June 10-11, 1981

FOREIGN COMPANIES IN SPAIN

an international conference organized by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York Instituto de Empresa International Herald Tribune

The questions facing foreign companies in Spain today ore vital. What is the political outlook? How will EEC membership affect the domestic economy? What developments are expected in the areas of labor relations, management practices and fiscal legis-

An international conference to be held June 10 and 11 in Madrid will focus on these and other issues of importance not only to foreign companies in Spain, but also to Spanish companies and to international companies doing business in Spain.

Organized by Morgan Guoronty Trust Company of New York, the Instituto de Empresa and the International Herald Tribune, the conference will cover four major subject areas, with presentations by the following key political and business leaders.

On the economic situation: Jaime Garcia Anoveros, Minister of the Treasury;

- -Rimmer de Vries, Senior Vice President and International Economist, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York;
- Mariano Rubio, Vice-Governor, Bank of Spain; -Carlos Mutioz-Betemps, Director General for EEC Affairs,
- Spanish Foreign Office; - Emilio Fontelo, Professor, University of Geneva, Battelle
- Memorial Institute: - Carlos Espinosa de los Manteros, Vice President of Instituto Nacional de Industria.
- On labor relations and policies: - Manuel Nunez, Secretary of State for Employment and Labor Relations;
- Nicolas Sartorius, Assistant Secretary, Comisiones Obreros (Communist National Labor Union):

Jose Barea, Secretary of State for Social Security;

— Juan Linz, Sociologist, Professor at Yale University;

 Leronimo Saavedro, Congressman and member of the executive committee of the UGT (Socialist National Labor Union);

- On the political situation: - Rodolfo Martin Villa, Minister of Territorial Administra-
- Miguel Herrero de Miñon, Spokesman for the Union de Centro Democratico Parliamentary caucus;
- -Antonio Garrigues Wolker, Chairman of APD (Management Development Association);
- --- Alfonso Guerra, Vice Secretary General of PSOE (Sociolist

On legal, financial and management problems: - Enrique Puig, Director General of Foreign Exchange Control, Ministry of Commerce;

- Edward Hodge, Personnel and lobor relations manager of
- Gerardo Seeliger, General Manager-Spain, Russell Reynolds Diego del Alcazar, Director, Instituto de Empresa;
- -- Manuel Soto, Managing Partner, Arthur Andersen & Co. — Luis Vaño, General Manager, Aresbonk;
- Gonzalo de las Heras, Vice-President and General Manager, Morgan Bank in Spain.

The chairmen of this two-day conference will be Eduardo Merigo, Chairman of VISA-Spain, and Manuel Guasch, Managing Director of the Council of Spanish Chambers of

Attendance will be limited in order to allow maximum participation by the oudience and simultaneous Spanish-English translation will be provided at all times.

To insure that your company is represented at this timely international conference, return the registration form today to Mario Marsans, Instituto de Empresa, Mario de Molina, 13 y 15, Modrid-6, Tel.: 262 81 00.

Registration Form

Please enroll the following participant for the conference on "Foreign Companies in Spain," June 10 & 11 in Madrid.

First name Company Hotel room: Please reserve for the nights of June 9 and 10 the accommodation checked:

Hotel Villamagna P° de la Costellano, n° 22 Modrid-1.

Hotel Velazquez Calle Velazquez, nº 62 Madrid-1. ☐ Single (per night) 6,000 Pts. ☐ Single (per night) 1,155 Pts.

☐ Double (per night) 8,000 Pts. ☐ Double (per night) 3,310 Pts. Conference participation fee: 65,000 Pts. or equivalent in other currency, payable in advance of the conference. Please make check payable to the Instituto de Empreso.

Fees will not be returned for concellations received ofter June 2.

mation about a battalion made up rican Army. South Africa denied mainly of foreigners - black refuthat they were absorbed as a unit but declined to say how many of the former Rhodesians had enlistgees from Angola, plus a few Europeans who would normally be de-scribed as mercenaries — that it ed as individuals. has been using for raids into Angola against the insurgent movement known as the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). The unit is described as a regular battalion in the South African

defense forces, but the only South African citizens in it appear to be its officers and senior noncommis-Four South African journalists Defense Policy sioned officers. who were allowed to visit the unit at its base in the western part of the area known as the Caprivi Strip, adjacent to southeastern Angola, were told that most of the

of Angola, one of three factions that struggled for power in the for-The organization's secretary, Dr. Others are said to be black troops who served with the Portuguese Army. The Europeans, who are from Britain and Belgium, appear in some cases to have served as mercenaries in the Rhodesian Army before signing up

Under the agreement, which requires ratification by seven members before it comes into force,

chiefs of staff. There would also be a deputy executive secretary in charge of defense matters who would be a military officer.

members of the army at the stan-dard rates for military pay in South Africa. The foreigners are under short-term contracts — usually for one year — that were also said to be available to South Afrience. On signing up, they are paid of their contracts, according to the military policy in Africa.

But the use of foreigners ap-pears to extend beyond the 32d Battalion. When the Rhodesian regime collapsed, there were reports that members of the Scious Scouts, an elite counterinsurgency unit, had been taken into the South Af-

In January, when a South Afri-can unit raided buildings in Mo-

West Africans Agree on Joint

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone The Economic Community of West African States has tentatively agreed on a joint defense policy that raises questions about the future of France's military presence

Aboubakar Diaby Quattara, said Saturday that the 16 member countries, nine of them former French colonies, had initialed a protocol on mutual assistance during a meeting Friday of heads of state. The meeting in Freetown, ended Saturday.

each country will carmack units of its national army for joint use, Dr. Quattara said. The organization would set up a conneil made up of the community's heads of state, and a commission of defense ministers and

The agreement was said to bring into question the future of French military bases. France has about 10,000 soldiers in Africa, and almost 2,000 of them are based in Senegal and the Ivory Coast, both members of the economic community. Under President Francois Mitterrand, a critic of French military intervention in Africa under his predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, France is reviewing its

South Africa Using Foreign Troops in Angola Raids Congress, a movement of exiled South Africans, the two troops reported killed in the operation mmed out to be foreigners; one British, the other a former Rhodesian. According to unconfirmed reports, the unit was made up mainly of former Rhodesians.

South Africa has repeatedly denied the accusations of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe that it is training black troops from his country in order to be able to conduct operations there, but the possibility that individual Zimbabweans might have been allowed to enlist in the South African Army was not ruled out by the military spokesman.

The existence of the 32d Battal-

ion came to light when a deserter from the unit, an Englishman named Trevor Edwards who held the rank of lance corporal, said in London that the unit had killed civilians in Angola, including chil-dren, and that it had poisoned water holes there. He said, too, that whites in the battalion blacked their hands and faces when they went into operations and that the unit fought with East European weapons and uniforms without South African markings.

cept to say that the whites went into battle with blackened faces. "Black is beautiful," he remarked. Atrocities Denied

Commandant Deon Ferreira.

the commanding officer, denied these allegations in interviews with

the South African journalists, ex-

He said he was sure there had been no atrocities. In the interview that was broadcast last week on the state radio, he said that all South African soldiers and officers in combat zones in South-West Africa (Namibia) were required to sign undertakings that they would not commit atrocities.

The reporter for the South Afri-

can Broadcasting Corp. then com-

mented on the air that the exis-

tence of the pledges was an indi-rect acknowledgment that there could be a problem. "Obviously," Commandant Fer-reira said, "should you commit atrocities against the local population, you can forget about getting any information in the future. We've had very good kills on the information given us by the local population. And, besides, they are

blacks like my troops. There's a very, very nice relation between the troops and the hlack popula-Neither the articles nor the radio

report mentioned the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), the insurgent movement operating in the region of Angola that is closest to the headquarters of the unit. There have long been unconfirmed reports that South African forces maintain a working

relation with these Angolans. The journalists were told that 32d Battalion had killed 807 guer-rillas belonging to SWAPO, which operates from Angola, in little more than two years and had lost only 40 of their own number in that period.

100 Mauritanians Freed by Polisario

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania One hundred Mauritanian prisoners returned home after being re-leased by Algerian-backed Polisario Front guerrilias in the western Sabara, the Mauritanian news agency reported.

The agency did not give details but the released prisoners released on Saturday were presumed to have been captured before 1979, when Mauritania reached a peace accord with the Polisario Front. Mauritania and Morocco shared the western Sahara after Spain gave it up in 1976, but Mauritania withdrew following the 1979 agree-

ment with the guerrillas.



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Meraldes Tribune

JUNE, 1981

ITALY

The Italians: Far left a Vonce gondolier; far right, Venetians in St. Mark's Place. About left two provincial boys accompany their mothers on a tour of Rome's tourist stands. Below left, a Roman souvenir vendor, a schoolgirl and a fruit vendor.



A Nation Beset by Multiple Problems Shows Its Resiliency

A Solid Majority Is No Guarantee

A Stormy Relationship

OME — The scandal that brought down the seven-month-old coalition government of Christian Democratic Premier Arnaldo Forlani illustrates that the fragmentation of ftalian politics caused by both real and fabricated issues has reached such a point that even respectable parliamentary majority is no

longer a guarantee of a government's survival.

The scandal, which concerns the role of a secret Masonic lodge known as Propaganda-Two, or P-2, has been brewing since the mid-1970s, when suspicions regarding the activities of the lodge's fugitive grand master. Licio Gelli, led to accusations that it was "a center of

It came to a head in recent weeks with develpoments in the investigation of Mr. Gelli's reations with bankrupt Sicilian financier Michele Sindona, now serving a 25-year sentence or fraud in the United States.

The political implications of the scandal, lowever, became apparent only in late May and the press, Mr. Fortani released a list of more than 950 alleged P-2 members.

Along with conservatives, the list - which

Sari Cilbert, an Ana ican based in Rome, has contributed to The Washington Post and to the International Herald Tribune and its special supplements for several years. She coordinated this supplement.

ROME — Recent international developments, particularly in Afghanistan and

Poland, have again focused attention on the relationship between Italian Communists and the Soviet Union.

Tensions between the two, described by

some non-Communist commentators as a

symptom of constant disagreement on essen-

tial matters, could increase if the Soviet Union

were to intervene militarily in Poland Never-

theless, many ftalian Communists' strong emo-

tional or ideological attachment to the Soviet

Union make a total break unlikely even then.
Rightly or wrongly, fluctuating relations between the Italian Communist Farty, the West's

largest, and the Soviet Union have been

viewed by many for years as a gauge of the

break with the Soviet Union could guarantee

the Italian party's genuine democratic faith. U.S. officials, while acknowledging the party's differences with the Russians, insist that party criticism of certain Soviet policies has not been

Some critics insist that only an out-and-out

included members of parliament, top military officers and scores of high-ranking civil servants and public officials - contained members of the Christian Democratic, Socialist, Republican and Social Democratic parties, the four political groups that made up the country's center-left coalition. There were also three Cabinet ministers.

Since its formation last October, the Forlani vernment has won few laurels for handling Italy's social and economie problems. Not surprisingly, it has come under constant criticism from the opposition Communists, who them-selves have been searching for a coherent polit-ical line since their de facto alliance with the Christian Democrats collapsed in 1979.

It is true that Mr. Forlani's government was forced to deal with a series of unforescen events, including a tax frand scandal involving top officers of the customs police that led to the resignation of Industry Minister Autonio Bisaglia, and the major earthquake in the south that revealed once again the govern anacity to deal quickly with a national emergency. Next came the Red Brigades kidnapping of Rome magistrate Giovanni d'Urso, which led to a sharp split among government parties over the response

to terrorist demands.

But the fact is that serious differences have existed all along among the cualidon parties on questions of substance, economic and otherwise, and on considerations of political power. Despite a parliamentary majority of more

followed by action to substantiate its declared

The Communists themselves say that the

primary source of their credibility is their po-

itical strength - 201 scats in the 630-member

Chamber of Deputies. But they insist, too, that

their record during the last decade has adequately established their independence from

There is little doubt that serious differences

exist. Only a few weeks ago, Soviet foreign ex-

pert Vadim Zagladin wrote in a Soviet review

that, "by leaning toward social democracy," the Western Marxists or Eurocommunists were

measurable the prescriber of profession inter-

But for the Italian party, disagreement goes

The ftalians sharply condemned the Soviet

intervention in Afghanistan and defended the

movement for democratic change in Poland.

Last December, as fear of a Soviet military

(Continued on Page 10S)

attachment to the West.

well beyond theory.

(Continued on Page 10S)

CITY OF LIVING, CITY OF DEAD?

rious controversy over a longtime problem - how to reconcile the conservation of the past with the needs of a modern urban cen-

The long-term project calls for excavations that would involve first closing, and later tearing up, Via dei Fori Imperiali, a broad avenue built by Mussolini in 1932 largely for ceremonial uses. The wide street runs from the central Piazza Venezia to the Colosseum. passing between the Roman Forum and Traian's Forum, and is today a major thorough-

Opponents of the plan contend that it will

ROME — A major archaeological project seriously disrupt kome's already-chaotic traffic as well as destroy a boulevard that, they say, is now in itself a part of Italian history. They describe the project as a plan "to transport Pompeii into the heart of Rome" and insist that it is an electoral ploy by the Communist-led city administration,

> The superiters of the project - the brain-child of Rome's 43-year old superintendent of archaeological monuments, Adriano La Regina - believe instead that it is an essential step both in saving Rome's monuments from pollution and in bringing about an overall, long-term improvement in the quali-

whose five-year term ends this month.

"Immediate action is necessary to protect

Pressure Growing for Moves to Reduce

Paralyzing Strikes in the Public Sector

damage," said Mr. La Regina, who three years ago began a campaign to dramatize the effects on Rome's artistic heritage of automobile exhaust fumes, residential heating units and vibrations from traffic. "But stopping the traffic would be only the first step, he said. The long-range goal is a vast archae-ological park that residents of the city could

cross by foot or bicycle. In the process, excavations under the avenue would bring to light previously unearthed portions of the forum of Caesar and the emperors Augustus, Nerva and Tra-

The plan devised by Mr. La Regina, a gov-(Continued on Page 8S)

Faced with discaptions in postal service, train and airplane travel, urban transport and

even in the services of public-health-plan doc-

tors and personnel, there is growing public and

Some months ago, in the midst of several

political pressure for government intervention.

transport strikes, the transport minister made a telling remark: "In an era of great uncertain-

ties, people must at least be assured the

smaller certainties, like the possibility of tak-

ing a flight or catching a train."

Now Minister of Labor Franco Foschi, a
Christian Democrat, bas taken up the same
theme. In a letter in early May to the political

parties, unions and manufacturers' associa-

tions, Mr. Foschi set out the basic points that a strike law might include. As new nationwide urban transport stoppages loomed, he pointed

out that all Italians were becoming increasingly convinced of the need "to guarantee with a legislative act the civil and orderly conduct of our social life."

Mr. Foschi has suggested that a law regulating strikes might define sectors of important

public interest, ban public service strikes dur-ing certain holiday periods and make concilia-

Union Codes

In an attempt to gain support from the three main unions, which in recent months have

conceded that action is needed, he has also

proposed incorporating into a law the unions'

own self-regulation codes as well as revisions

of the Fascist-period injunction law that al-

lowed the transport minister to order pilots be-

longing to an independent union, ANPAC, not

foresees the possibility of a regulatory law for

strikes, so far the unions have unanimously re-

jected the idea of parliamentary action, saying

that it would be ineffective while representing

"a grave and unacceptable attack on workers

The three unions have urged instead that

self-regulation codes be extended to all sectors.

But in fact, where they do exist, the codes have

But although Article 40 of the constitution

tion procedures obligatory.

Predictions On Economy Are Gloomy

ROME — For years, economists, bankers and politicians here bave done little but warn about impending economic and financial doom. But their Cassandra-like intonations have contrasted sharply with Italy's visible wealth and also, until recently, with some key economic statistics,

Last year, for example, while most Western economies were sluggish from the iils of a modified recession, Italy finished with an unexpected growth rate, in real terms, of 4 per-

Although the growth was encouraging to some, it was unfortunately based largely on unchecked domestie demand, on a "buy now. tiext year it will cost more" mentality. Consumption and investment may have increased. but almost nothing was added to the country's long-term productive capacity, nor was a youth-related 7-percent unemployment figure

dling through economic disaster in a style behooving the West's sixth-largest economic power no doubt will make many look askance at the most recent crop of dire predictions most notably that of zero growth for the current year as well as impunding financial disaster if something is not done to correct a balance-of-trade deficit, which stood at 18.6 trillion lire last year against 4.7 trillion in 1979. But this time there appears to be reason to

Exchange rate: \$1 = 1.160 lire

believe that, if serious action it not taken soon to redress persistent problems, the knots - as the saying goes in Italy - will really come to

Italy, which lacks its own energy sources. has long had balance-of-payments troubles be-cause of the beavy oil bill paid for fueling its economy.

A worrisome new development is the unprecedented fall-off in exports. After several years of export-led growth, Italian exports declined last year both in volume, by 4.3 percent, and in real terms, hy 8 percent.

In recent years, Italian products have gradually been losing their competitiveness abroad. With a 1980 inflation rate of 21 percent. against 12.2 percent in the European Economic Community and 12.5 percent for OECD countries as a whole, many observers feel that the Italians have slowly been pricing them-

selves out of the international market. Should there have been any doubt about this unfortunate trend, last year's trade figures were enough. When the February deficit alone measured 1.6 trillion lire, the government stepped in with a 6-percent devaluation against European Monerary System currencies as well as with drastic monetary measures designed to cool off the excess purchasing power that bad been overheating the economy, keeping imports high (85.3 trillion lire in 1980)

while exports were shrinking. The measures — high interest rates and a low credit ceiling — are expected to belp bring about a mild recession. But there is little optimism that they will be effective unless Italy's structural problems can be solved.

Ironically, both excessive domestic demand and the fall-off in exports, even in traditionally strong sectors like furniture and shoes, shared at least one cause: the so-called scala mobile, or cost-of-living escalator index, which acts as a conductor for both domestic sources of inflation and foreign ones, such as increasingly ex-

al decades, and the present system of quarterly adjustments of wages to consumer-price meet was adopted in 1975. For every "scatto," or rise, in the escalator index - determined in relation to price increases for a basket of goods —a worker's pay envelope grows by 2.389 line. with no corresponding increase in productivity or output. In 1980, there were 38 "scatte." in the first quarter of this year alone there were

The automatic nature of the scala mobile has enabled the Italian worker to keep up with inflation better than his counterparts elsewhere

flatien out wage differentials, this American

Cost-of-Living Rises

pensive raw materials and oil. Wage indexing has existed in Italy for sever-

In fact, salaried workers' incomes nose last year by 23.7 percent. Economists point out, however, that such increases not only ease the practical stang of the

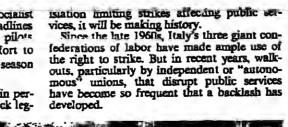
flation that elsewhere might and to pressure on governments for effective action, but they

(Continued on Page 11S)

LABOR:

ROME — Earlier this year, Italy's Socialist minister of transport made headlines when he ordered 350 striking Alitalia pilots into the air in a largely successful effort to blunt the effects of a weeklong, Easter-season

But if the new government succeeds in persuading Italy's parties and unions to back leg-





Priest, students and ice cream cones.

Other flavors take their inspiration from candy and pastry, such as giondaya, from a chocolate-drop speciality of Turin, or torrone, a type of iced nougat, or the egg-andrhum zabazlione. For spirited taste buds, there is van lla ice cream drowned in whisky

parlors and coffee bars in Rome, Italy's ice-

Much of Italian ice cream is bornemade. in Rome, only one-fourth of total sales go to

the makers of pre-packaged, preservative-added ice cream. In Italy as a whole, the proportion is 70 percent homemade.

"This is quite a turnaround," said Mr. Pica, who noted that in the 1950s the American influence had led to a switch to "industrial" ice cream. The change back to the artigianale (artisan-made) products came with the 1960 Olympics and business has been booming since.

Times, of course, have changed. Today one would have trouble finding the ice-cream maker who in 1946 stayed up for two days and two nights to fill a big order, straining fresh strawberries through a piece of cloth with a chunk of ice so that his warm hands would not alter the taste.

Still, today's artisan makers have a few tricks up their sleeves, namely family secrets that make the product of each gelatiere just a bit different. No one, for example, can crack the secret of the mela stregata, named after the bewitched apple offered to Snow White by the wicked queen. Attempts to reproduce this chocolate-covered, apple-shaped delight produced by the Biancaneve ice-cream parfor on the banks of the Tiber in central Rome have come to nought. The same can be said of the Tartufa, the trademark of the

Tre Scalini in the Piazza Navona. Not all ice cream here is great ice cream, but it is never bad. For Italians and tourisis alike it remains a rare pleasure on a mid-

often been useless.

to go on strike.

The main problem, all agree, is to a method that binds the powerful "autonomous" unions, (Continued on Page 95)

STARS IN ICE ON **HOLIDAY** By Daniela Petroff

FLAVOR

ROME Like the azaless in spring its cream signals the coming of summer to Italy. The multiflavored, multishaped gelato crops up at coffee bars, refreshment stands and ice-cream parlors (gelaterie) as soon as the Mediterranean sun begins to tingle the warm-weather taste buds, sometime between Easter and the beginning of May. During the summer months, sales triple

and quadruple, the ice cream offering an excuse for a date, an after-dinner family outing, or a chance to escape from the humdrum of an evening in a hot apartment. Total ice-cream sales in Rome alone last

year topped \$32 million, and although annual per capita consumption in Italy — 16½ pounds — is still lower than it is in the United States, it is rapidly climbing. The main reason for the expansion of the

and artistry that goes into the product. A top gelateria may offer as many as 60 or 70 flavors, ranging from plain old vanilla and chocolate to flavors such as cantaloupe, watermelon, raspberry, apricot, grape, lig. prickly pear and persimmon.

ice-cream market is the Italian imagination

According to Alberto Pica, the president of the association that represents ice-cream cream makers "hit the jackpot" with the fruit craze. "When we introduced the multi-fruitflavored varieties a few years ago, the sector went wild," he said.



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-ITALY----

TOURISM:

Officials Keeping Stiff Upper Lip And Hoping for Better Luck Soon

By Janet Srobart

ROME — For a long time it seemed that nothing could stem the spectacular growth of tourism, one of Italy's leading foreign-currency earners. And then ... A cold spring, a late summer, a devastating earthquake in the fall and a meager snowfall in Alpine resorts in the winter — and 1980 became a year that tourism officials would prefer to forget. And 1981 could end up in the same category, although tourism officials are keeping their pessimism in

The results for last year were not all negative. The total number of tourists was 2.5 percent higher than the 1979 figure. But the money they brought in - \$7 billion was less than the government's expectations of a 13-percent increase over 1979's tourist income of \$6.8

For Italy, this year is expected to be critical, one in which adjustments will have to be made to changes in tourist patterns and to the unfavorable world economic situation.

The first four months of 1981 show a decline in summer bookings, following bard upon winter tourists' unsurprising lack of enthusiasm for the sparsely covered ski slopes in the north.

"This year's tourism bas also been jeopardized by the disastrous earthquake in southern Italy last November," said Nicola Messina of the National Tourist Board (ENIT). "Many foreigners don't realize that much of the south was untouched and are wary about taking an Italian holiday this year."

But, he said, the earthquake is not solely responsible for the drop in the tourist trade.

Although Italy's devalued lira means that most foreigners will get a good exchange, neighboring Yu-goslavia has also devalued by 20 percent and offers strong competition, as do both Greece and Spain, with their growing tourist accommodations and reasonable prices, Added to this is the general economic crisis that has hit most of Europe, forcing wage earners everywhere to economize.

Over Easter, which is usually one of the peak periods, there was a drop in foreign visitors, especially in the south. Sicily had 30 per-sunshine is as good as it is anycent fewer tourists than it did a where else,

year ago, while the Amalfi Coast on the fringe of the earthquake area suffered a 60-percent loss. The only noticeable increases were registered in some northern cities,

mainly Florence and Venice. In the face of the gloomy forecast of a 20- to 30-percent decline in tourism this year, both the Ministry of Tourism and local boards have proposed a series of measures designed to attract foreigners back 10 Italian shores.

These would include a 50-percent reduction on Italy's expensive highway tolls in the north and a 90-percent reduction in the south. A proposal to issue coupons that would allow foreign tourists discounts on up to 500 liters of gasoline was turned down. "We must convince people that the earthquake did not destroy the whole of southern Italy," a tourism official said.

Concern with the earthquake's effects has led the Naples Tourist Board to offer visitors coupons worth about \$100, entitling them to free entry to Naples' museums. opera house and theaters, a visit to Pompeii or Herculaneum, and discounts in some stores.

'Didn't Hit Us'

Hotels in the cliffside resort of Positano on the Amalfi Coast bave decided to keep prices down. "We don't want to hear the word 'earthquake' any more," said Michele Cinque, municipal tourist councillor and a hotelier. "The earthquake didn't hit us, and, furthermore, we've invested a lot in beantifying the town and cleaning up the sea. Now all we need are the tourists."

Further south, the regions of Calabria and Sicily plan to make up for the loss of Easter tourists by offering low-priced charter flights. In Sardinia, local tourist authoriies say that the depression bas not hit them, and that they might do even better this year than their mainland colleagues.

According to Nicola Casalla of the Sardinian Tourist Board, not only are bookings flourishing on the Emerald Coast, but organizers expect a boom this year in medium-income tourists.

Despite the generally bleak outlook, however, officials are not dis-couraged. "After ail, Italy has unique attractions," a tourist offi-cial in Rome said, adding, "We must convince people that Italian

ENERGY: Policy Debated as Shortages Loom

For years, the government bas been trying to persuade Italians to save on power. It has run newspaper advertisements explaining effi-cient building insulation; it has introduced a compulsory interruption of bome heating during the warmer hours of the day; it has even, as the elevator notice shows, allocated potential blackout periods. But no one has taken much

Suddenly, early this year, a freezing winter spell coincided with a series of strikes, and darkness descended on the country.

Two blackouts in January and February hit all of Italy. Others af-fected only the central and south-ern areas. Damage ranged from simple inconvenience to serious losses to factories.

Ironically, for ENEL, the national electricity agency, the power cuts represented a chance to underline that Italy urgently needs to increase its power supply. For years, parliamentary inaction and opposition have stymied plans to open new electricity plants and, in particular, to push the country toward nuclear power.

Although its vast reprocessing

ROME — "Risk period," the disk attached to the elevator cage said. "Wednesday 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. — possible power cut."

For years the assumption of the power cut." Europe,' Italy has virtually no energy sources. Nearly 85 percent of its supply is imported.

industry has given it a reputation as the "refinery of Europe." Italy has almost no energy sources. Close to 85 percent of its annual energy supply is imported, includ-ing more than 100 million tons of

Clashing with environmentalists, energy experts at ENL, the Italian bydrocarbons agency, con-tend that Italy's hydroelectric and thermoelectric sources of power are almost entirely exploited. Imported natural gas supplies are expected to rise by more than 12 billion cubic meters annually with the full implementation of the new Algerian pipeline in 1985.

But ENI says that this will not suffice to close a growing energy gap — expected to reach 30 percent in 10 years — that already forces Italy to import electricity from France, Austria, Switzerland Yugoslavia. Successive versions of a National Electricity Plan have called for the construction of 12 nuclear power stations capable of supplying a total of 12,000 megawatts. Practically no action

Only three small stations and one 2,000-megawatt plant at Caorso in northern Italy are functioning, providing 2 percent of Italy's electricity needs. In France, almost as poor in fuel deposits, Europe's most advanced nuclear program has built scores of pressurized-water nuclear power plants that al-ready provide the French with 34

percent of their electricity. Unlike Italy, France has a centralized decision-making apparatus. Italy's decentralized system allows opposition groups to block action more easily on nuclear and other power plants.

For example, a protest movement led by the ecologically oriented Radical Party halted work on a major nuclear power plant at Montalto di Castro, near Viterbo, north of Rome. Environmental opposition from several political parties has held up the site selection for other power stations.

Radicals and ecologists believe that the government is deliberately overlooking renewable energy sources like bydroelectric, solar or wind energy.

Party said, "Italy is no more ric in uranium that it is in oil." Lobbyists say that the buildir techniques used in Italy for nucl ar power plants are outdated at

dangerous, especially in eart quake-prone areas. Umberto Colombo, president the Italian Nuclear Energy Cor mission, acknowledged that, in country with a high incidence industrial accidents, his organiz tion had failed to reassure the pu-lic on nuclear safety, as it he failed to point out the benefits nuclear energy — its cost, for or thing, which is less than half th

of oil-generated energy. Certainly, the recent blackor have weakened the anti-mick lobby. The slackening of tense has allowed Industry Minist Filippo Maria Pandolfi to ce clude an agreement with authories in the southern region of Ap lia on the construction of a 2.00 megawatt plant there.

That is only a beginning. The new energy plan calls for raise Italy's power-generating capaci from 38,000 megawatts to 87,01 megawatts a year during the ne decade by a combination of ne. coal-fired plants, hydroelectric ar geothermal units, and gas turbir and nuclear plants.

CITY OF LIVING, CITY OF DEAD?

(Continued from Page 7S)

ernment official directly responsible to the Ministry of Cultural Endowments and Environment, appears to have the support of a ma-jority of Italian archaeologists and a large number of the country's best-known city planners. It is also backed by most of Italy's major

But the plan is fiercely opposed by a small group of classicists, the conservative Rome daily Il Tempo and even a few leftist architects, who say that "it is wrong to take space from the city of the living to give it to a city of the dead" and who feel that government re-sources would be better spent on urban renewal for Rome's slums.

"Nightly Hangout"

The critics have concentrated their attacks on the new outdoor museum by pointing out its effect would be frequented only by foron transportation. But some go so far as to ask if Rome really needs more ruins. "In principle, it's a good idea, but not now," art histo-rian Federico Zeri said, "II's ab-

surd to think of digging up more ancient relics and creating new archaeological sites when we can't even keep in good condition the ones that already exist." He said, for example, that the Colosseum had become "one big urinal and a nightly hangout for delinquents."

The area known as ancient Rome is a kilometer and a balf long and a kilometer wide and includes the Roman and Imperial forums, the Capitoline and Palatine hills, and the Colosseum. Well-known to tourists and art lovers, the major monuments were built between 46 B.C. and A.D. 112 and originally were parts of an architectural whole, Mr. La Regina

Veteran classicist Ettore Paratore has criticized the city of Rome for contemplating the "replacement of an important traffic artery with a sleepy museum corner that eign tourists and a few archaeology nuts." But supporters of the project believe that it would also bring long-term urban benefits.

Many city planners believe that Mussolini's decision to build Via dei Fori Imperiali was a major blunder. According to Rome historian and urbanist Italo Insolera, the consequent concentration of shops, banks and offices in the historic center has both led to severe congestion and helped destroy the area's residential nature and its artisan-based economy.

Resettlement

Furthermore, architect Antonio Cederna said, the avenue's construction involved the destruction of irreplaceable medieval and Renaissance buildings, which forced the resettlement of more than 5,000 people. He said that, as this destruction took place more than 50 years ago, no real harm would be done today by excavating the area and thereby permitting the completion of one of the most impressive ancient archaeological complexes in the world.

The city traffic department has calculated that, during busy periods, 2,000 to 2,200 cars per hour ride the avenue in each direction. Much of this traffic could be

rerouted, Mr. Insolera said. He built lieves that closing the avenu might stimulate the constructio, of much-needed ring roads an secondary city centers that would ease downtown pressure.

The Roman Forum, open dail-until sunset, gets about 1 million visitors a year. To promote its ner plan, the city administration decid ed in February to turn the avenu into a pedestrian mall on Sundays The major turnout of people strolling, skating and biking in the shadow of the Colosseum — ha convinced them that there is substantial popular support.

Mr. La Regina first spoke ou about the deterioration of Rome's monuments in late 1978, but it was only early in March that a bill allo cating \$180 million was passed-"We will put this money to good use," he said, pointing out that the excavation project is only one parof a vast conservation plan "Rome's only real assets are its

beauty and history, and to have

neglected them for so long was air unpardonable crime." -SARI GILBERT

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The Italian Tourist Ticket can be bought from your nearest travel agent, or preferably, at the office of the Italian Tourism Company While you have two months to use your ticket from the date of ocquisition, it is best to remember that at the start of your trip, you must check in at a train station where the ticket will be validated with the starting and final days of its usefulness.

Finally, the Italian Tourist Ticket makes it possible to obtain price reductions on various tourist services via your C.I.T. travel agent. The Italian State Railways operate special trains on all the principle national and international lines, which have extra comfort, speed and safety features. These are called the T.E.E. or Trans Europ Express.

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FASHION:

By Daniela Petroff

R OME — Four-hundred years ago, the suff ruffled collar appeared in Paris, crossed - Four-hundred years ago, the suff the Channel and delighted the Scottish rulers of the British isles, who made it their own as the "Smart collar." Its creator: Catherine de-Medicis, the Italian-born queen of France. In the middle of the last century, a beaded pearl-drop craze swept the fashion world. Its inspiration: the tears of Italian grandes dames weep-

ing for their country to be one The Italian influence in world fashion goes back a long way. But whereas in the old days fashion was a game for the elite, in violent contrast with the gray existence of the population, in today's Italy it affects everybody. Conse quently, it is a multibillion-dollar business ranging from clothing to accessories to fabrics to leather. With tourism, it is the only sector of Italy's trade balance that is in the black — a \$7.6-billion surplus against an overall \$18.6billion trade deficit.

Talent and taste aside how did Italy get started on the route to a 20th-century fashion fame that rivals that of Paris?

"Today's success is the result of 30 years of hard work," said Bruno Piattelli, the Roman menswear designer who recently joined an Italian-US; labric designing venture that will use US coulon and Italian creativity.

Italian Look

The "statian look" officially began in 1951, when fathion exporter Giovan Battista Giorgi-ni held the first Italian fashion show in his Renaissance home in Florence. Buyers came from such prestigious stores as Altman's and Bergdon's Goodman of New York, I. Magnin of California and Morgan's of Montreal. They

Pace-Setting Styles Began a Long Time Ago; Today the Industry Affects Almost Everybody

liked what they saw, and from then on it was all uphill, with Rome and Florence fighting for supremacy as Italy's fashion capital. In 1958, ready-to-wear made a brief appearance in Milan, but it would be another 10 years before people were ready to accept rack haute cou-

Meanwhile, Rome grand hotels and private ateliers wrested high fashion leadership from the Renaissance elegance of Florence's Pittl Palace. The Rome fashion cult of the 1960s sealed the fame of such design stars as Valentino, Russian Princess Irene Galitzine of the Palazzo Pajama, Roberto Capucci, Andre Laug and Pino Lancetti.

Picnic Ended in '70s

Their success paralleled the Italian economic boom of the same decade, but the picnic ended in the 1970s, and couture had to shop for other markets. Today, prestigious labels promote anything from fabrics to perfumes to bathroom decorations. One of the latest highway advertisements in Italy shows a smiling Valentino plugging his latest bathroom tile, complete with the circled "V" trademark. In 1974, the ready-to-wear seed was replanted in Milan by the Missoni knitwear couple, and the world's fashion-conscious set their clothing clocks by the semiannual Milan ready-to-wear

The gotha of Italian ready-to-wear includes several names from couture, but, except for Valentino who snubbed Milan for Paris any-way, the truly successful rack hacks all started as ready-to-wear designers.

A brief list: Giorgio Armani: A Milan medical student who turned from scalpel to scissors to become the No. 1 name. His unlined blazer made him famous, and an Armani suit is now a must on any VIP's shopping list.

Gianni Versace: He came from Calabria, where his mother was a seamstress. He industrialized creativity - once he designed simultaneously for at least four companies, including his own. He caters to the less committed woman, with beavy emphasis on elegant

Roberta da Camerino: Her real name is Giuliana and she works out of her native Venice. Beginning with the "R" decorated bag, she invented a distinctive look in cloth and leather. Her Fifth Avenue shop in New York is always

Fendi: Five Roman sisters who went from their mother's leather store to become Italy's most creative furriers. With designing help from Karl Lagerfeld, the Fendis can stitch anything from moleskins to sables into a winter dream. They also run a leather line with the traditional double "F" symbol.

Missoni: Lombardians, Rita and Taj started with track suits — Taj was an Olympic runner as well as an artist. He hit the hig time with his rainbow melange knits - status symbols but also works of art that bave been exhibited at the Whitney Museum in New York.

Krizia: Former schoolteacher Mariuccia Mandelli is best-known for her fauna print knits, featuring a different animal each year — next season, lions of all shapes and sizes. Nostalgie for her schoolteaching days, she does kiddie couture, too. A last word for trivia fans: Next season, Krizia will again launch pearldrop beading. And whoever wept the tears that inspired the 1980s version of last century's craze, you can bet it was an Italian.

Private TV Stations Flourishing in Chaos

ROME — In the darkened room, the family of five sat huddled around the large color television set, using a remote-control device to run rapidly through Rome's two dozen channels before deciding on the evening's choice.

The scene, and the ample selection - musical variety shows, cultural programs, debates and an infinite number of U.S. films and television serials - would not be unusu-

al in the United States. With about 600 private television stations.

Italy is the only European country to have. in effect, done away with the traditional state radio and television monopoly.

To all appearances, the proliferation of

private television stations has delighted Italian viewers, whose choice until recently was limited to two nationwide state-controlled networks that went off the air at about 11

Court Ruling

Ironically - although not surprisingly in a country where political inaction is a way of life — it is a situation that has come about not by design but by default. In June, 1976, Italy's Constitutional Court shocked officials at Italy's state television, RAI, when it ruled that the national monopoly over the airwaves could not apply to local broadcasts.

Five years later, the government has yet to pass a law regulating the use of frequencies, distributing them, establishing procedures and requirements for issuing broadcasting licenses, and deciding just what kind of range a local station should have.

Two laws prepared during the same period by the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications fell by the wayside because of government crises. Others presented by different political parties were never considered by parliament. And a draft bill under preparation by the postal minister, Michele di Giesi, a Social Democrat, is several months behind

In the meantime, the 600 private television channels and close to 4,000 radio stations have simply occupied available frequencies and gone about their business. The result has been a radical change in viewer habits and expectations, and a powerful, multimilliondollar television advertising industry, both of which have probably become permanent fix-

TV's 'Assassins'

"RAJ is threatened with death," wrote journalist Laura Lilli, who skipped over the Italian political system to list as among the state network's "probable assassins," tbe three Charlie's angels, newspaper editor Lon Grant, the detectives of SWAT, and Mark. the man from Atlantis - all television char-

In fact, after a brief flirtation with strip shows and soft-core pornographic films, the private stations have been relying on films and television serials purchased abroad for about 80 percent of their programs. In the absence of a regulatory law setting an obligatory quota of in-house production, the sta-tions have made a beeline for the United States, leading some Italians to worry that their country risks being "culturally colonized

In 1980, more than 80 U.S. television programs, old and new, could be seen on Italian relevision. By purchasing programs like "Dallas," broadcasting an increasing number of films and gradually pushing back its sign-off time. RAI itself bas been making a stab at meeting the competition that has cut deeply into its audience. "But we are a public ervice network and cannot sacrifice our identity to total escape entertainment," said

RAI President Sergio Zavoli.

Mr. Zavoli thinks that the challenge from the private stations will probably prove healthy for RAI, an organization with about 13,000 employees, a history of politically motivated hiring, and three supposedly distinct and independent channels, each with its own political affiliations.

RAI has produced well-known and successful movies like the Taviani brothers'

"Padre, Padrone" and Ermanno Olmi's "The Tree of Wooden Clogs," as well as high-quality television epics like "Leonardo da Vinci," "Moses," Franco Zeffirelli's "Jesus" and now "Marco Polo." But many of its programs are paternalistic, didactic and often boring. In this sense, Mr. Zavoli said, the legislative vacuum has been a problem and could stimulate an indiscriminate purchasing race to the detriment of improved in-house production.

According to Prof. Alfredo Valetti of the telecommunications department of the Post and Telecommunications Ministry, the unchecked proliferation of private stations has also caused technical problems - interference with air and sea traffic, satellites, RAI itself - and led to complaints from neighboring countries where state control over the airwaves continues intact.

The failure to act earlier bas permitted the development of a chaotic de facto situation that will be difficult to reverse. What is more, although the Constitutional Court's decision made it clear that national networks were not to be permitted, at least four of the new broadcast companies have been quietly huilding coosortiums and accumulating affi-

Three of these are offshoots of major Italian publishing houses, Rizzoli, Mondadori and Rusconi, Last December, Rizzoli's Primarete Indipendente (PIN) hegan broadcasting a daily news program in four of Italy's 20 regions. Following a protest by the Postal Ministry and RAI, the case was sent in the Constitutional Court and a ruling, expected in June, could represent a watershed.

Choosing Sources

What we have done is to ask the court if it is legitimate for TV viewers to be denied the freedom to choose among various sources of news," said Rizzoli's news chief Maurizio Costanzo, a former newspaper editor and RAI talk show host. "If newsstands sell

(Continued on Page 12S)

Predictions on Economy Are Gloomy

ment demanded by Lancia

(Continued from Page 7S)

economist has noted that, by giv-ing a preater boost to unskilled han skilled workers, the increases of the scala mobile represent a jotential time bomb for Italy's indistrial relations.

Although in recent months the leaders of the nation's three giant trade union confederations CGIL CISL and UIL - have. been talking about the need to revisethe scala mobile, so far none of thir tentative proposals has had aly teeth.

Revision Discussed

The is not surprising, seeing how the scale mobile has become somehing of a political sacred cow. Furthermore, although among them the confederations contol 8.2 million workers (of a - is a lotal of about 20 million), they been facing an increasingly the challenge from the so- of welfare. At about 10 percent of ister of the treasury. Nino An-

more appeal for many workers than the confederation's bid for social gains. This, and the fact that major contract negotiations are scheduled for the fail, set the stage for renewed labor militancy rather

Spending on Rise

than conciliation.

A reform of the scala mobile was one of the key points mentioned by an International Monetary Fund team that visited Italy in late March. But also high on their list was the problem of excessive public spending. During the last 30 years, the Christian Democraticled governments bave produced a public deficit of \$40 billion.

-Increasing the public deficit has become the primary means of re-. Another problem is that Italy's solving social conflict. The deficit's two chief economics ministers apsize depends on outlays for failing industry, workers that cannot be

antonomous unions, whose the gross domestic product, it is demands appear to have highly inflationary because it creates demand without a corresponding increase in supply.

> Last year, primarily because of "fiscal drag" caused by a rise in tax revenues, the deficit's rate of growth appeared to be decreasing. Since last fall, however, public spending has again been on the

.There is oo dearth of good economists in Italy. But there has been a lack of consensus within the government coalinon as well as an absence of effective administrative and legislative control instruments. As an example, when Italy's 25 ministries were asked recently to submit a list of possible budget cuts, only two replied with proposals for reductions.

pear to disagree on remedies for the country's structural ills.

The Christian Democratic min-

dreatta, tends to favor sharp budget cuts. The Republican minister of the budget, Giorgio La Malfa, believes that without Communist and union support it will be impossible to cut current spending. and has worked out a three-year plan that one American economist describes as the "Italian version of supply-side economics."

Basically, Mr. La Malfa's plan calls for government intervention in the economy through investments designed to increase output and thus reduce both inflation and unemployment. The plan would increase the capital-spending share of the deficit from 50 percent to 75 percent while reducing current spending by half.

Relying on domestic and foreign borrowing, it would involve expeoditures of close to \$90 billion during the next three years. There is a risk, bowever, that the plan, like many others before it, will fall by the wayside.

-SARI GILBERT

ROME — "We won't book you

Strikes by airline pilots and other personnel during the first four months of the year forced Ali-

Despite this, the company feels that it is able to perform consistently better than many of its com-petitors. "Overall, 1980 was not a bad year for us financially," said airline spokesman Vincenzo Roversi, "Despite the fall in tourist traffic, our losses shrank to \$8.8 million compared to \$14.5 million

Alitalia Seeking Bluer Skies To help raise the capital from \$120 million to \$360 million by tania, London-Palermo. Brussels-Venice flights began early this year

By Janet Stobart

K with Alitalia — you never can tell if they'll take off or not," said a travel agent to a client who this Easter was trying to book a flight in Rome.

talia to cancel more than 4,400 flights at a loss of 46 billion lire.

Although this year's air-travel picture is uncertain, Alitalia is moving ahead with plans to triple company capital, double the fleet and add new flights to its world

1984, there are plans to place have been doing well. about a quarter of the company shares, at present almost entirely

Planes Ordered

pany, on the stock market.

owned by the I.R.I. holding com-

Orders for 20 new Boeings of various sizes, eight Airbus A-300 B-4s and eight DC-10s for international use will significantly enlarge the fleet.

To deal with a decline in tourist traffic — mostly the result of a tight economic situation in Europe Alitalia and Italy's National Tourist Board, ENIT, have launched a five-cootinent publicity campaign, featuring a "Visit Italy" show of Italian folklore, food, wine and hospitality.

Most of the routes added this year to the European network have been planned with an eye oo tourism: Paris-Palermo, London-Caand despite the frequent strikes

The hiweekly Paris-Palermo flights functioned at 64 percent of their capacity in April, even though a week of strikes at Easter cut overall air traffic by 50 per-

In agreement with other European airlines, Alitalia is keeping promotional excursion fares on most European routes the year round, offering up to a 60-percent reduction on normal fares. Thus a Rome-London excursion round trip now costs \$366. Student and youth fares giving a reduction of 25 percent apply almost all over

Flights to U.S.

On intercontinental routes, Alitalia competes with other major companies. "We now have four daily flights to the United States in high season," said Mr. Roversi, who added that a special April-

May offer of a \$430 round trip to promote the new direct Rome-Chicago flight was a success. Another new intercontinental route this year is Rome-Lagos. And Apex fares have now been applied to flights to Australia, which vary from \$692 one way in low season to \$913 in high season.

Alitalia also runs an individual tourist program, known as "Intermezzo," aimed at business travelers as well as tourists who arrive at Rome airport with time on their hands, or who want a leisurely guided tour of a major Italian city. For an overall price, "Intermezzo' offers airport-city transport for a stay of one to 14 nights in a second-class hotel with bed and breakfast and sightseeing tours. Between January and April, the program attracted 3,500 visitors.

A small but important factor on which Alitalia is counting is punctuality - 75 percent of last year' flights left on time, against 61 per-

unique in automotive history. devorces. Adequately demonstrated by 300 important technical Against this background, Lancia has inevitably created its own parents, each one a major advance, during Lancia's 70 year unique position in the market history. Among them the first monocoque, the first independent

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in all their saloon, coupe and spider variants. Each with the same spirit.



-ITALY-

PARMIGIANO:

By John Yates

DARMA — In a daring and wellexecuted robbery late last year, thieves hijacked a large truck and drove away with its contents. It was the third robbery of the same type in as many months, but the loot was not gold, art or precious stones. It was a truckload of

These bandits with Epicurean tastes knew what they were doing. for this was not ordinary cheese. The trucks contained wheels of mature Parmesan cheese, which, at an average retail price of \$5 a pound, represented a sizable for-

in recent years, the price of parmigiano reggiano has soared, at one point to a record 13,000 lire a kilogram. So, during the last decade it has become not only a target

for a select number of imaginative thieves, but an investment as well. From time to time, hoarding by would-be price gougers has been a problem for Italians. The nation's wheelers and dealers are well aware that this is an essential domestic commodity.

Grated Cheese

Although it is said by some to be a mild aphrodisiac, the most important use of Parmesan is, in grated form, as an accompaniment for rice and pasta dishes. It is also added to heavy, minestrone-type soups, and sprinkled on some veg-etables and eggs. The rind, edible when heated in an oven until bubbling, is sometimes added to soups during the cooking. But far many connoisseurs. Parmesan is best eaten plain at the end of a meal with a pear or an apple, or even figs or

Skill and Patience Blended In Champagne of Cheeses

A grainy cheese with a unique taste and fragrance, Parmesan goes back a long way. It was mentioned in Bocaccio's "Decameron," and a

16th-century couplet describes it as "the noble fruit of Parma's milk." Produced as prescribed by law in a limited geographical area that includes the northern provinces of Parma, Reggio Emilia, Modena, Bologna and Mantua, it is still made today according to a formula

that goes back 700 years. An average wheel of Parmesan weighs about 30 kilograms, and the 1,700 cheese dairies or caselli that make up the Parmesan consortium annually turn out about 2 million cheeses.

The Parmesan period is between

grapes. Some Italian gourmets insist that the best bottle of wine should be saved for the Parmesan.

April and mid-November, when the grass on which local milk cows graze produces an important engraze produces an important en-zyme. The finished cheeses are then put aside for maturing. The normal cheeses are called vecchio nr old, and are aged between 18 and 24 mnnths. The most valued Parmesan is the stravecchio, which is matured from 24 to 36 months.

2 Milkings

Each batch of cheese is made from two successive milkings. The evening milk that arrives from neighboring farms is poured into small trays to rest through the night. The morning milk is left to rest for only an hour and, after the cream is skimmed off the top. the two batches of milk are poured together into a copper cauldron, to which fermenting whey is added. The next step is to beat the milk.

A major problem for the Chris-

Ironically, one reason that new elections may become unavoidable could be the party's inability to come up with a candidate who is acceptable both to the Christian Democrats and to reform-minded

government after a six-year ab-

takes place, generally in about 15 minutes, the curds are broken up with a sharp-edged tool known as the spino or thorn. The pieces, the size of wheat grains, are collected in cheese clothes and placed in circular wooden molds to "cook" for

R OME — Noses pressed against the dis-play window, the three teen-age Italian girls stood in froot of the shoe store discuss-ing their forthcoming purchases: identical pairs of fringed, bead-studded leather moc-casins, advertised as made in the U.S.A. by Oplals Siony Indians

An influx of imported shoes - moccasins.

sneakers and running shoes from the United States, and low-cost sandals and casual wear

from Third World and developing countries

— is causing concern to Italian shoe produc-ers already faced with a sharp decline in the

This is only one aspect of a severe crisis in

the Italian shoe industry. Last year, overall shoe production declined by 12.4 percent, with leather shoes, the bulk of Italian pro-

duction, dropping by more than 18 percent.

Exports, a mainstay of the industry, dropped even further — 21 percent for leath-

Oglala Sioux Indians.

domestic market.

Rennet, a coagulating agent taken from the intestines of suckling brine, the cheeses are briefly dried in the sun and taken to the cascina. calves, is added. When coagulation or storehouse, where the first stage of maturing takes place. Set on rows of wooden shelves,

the cheeses are regularly dusted and turoed. The maturing rooms usually bold from 50,000 to 100,000 cheeses and are often managed by the banks whn pro-

process, through immersion in

vide financial assistance to the dairies during the long maturing process.

er shoes and 16 percent for the footwear in-

dustry as a whole. Sales to the United States,

Italy's second-largest shoe client after West

Germany, fell by an unprecedented 48 percent, from 97 million pairs in 1979 to 47 mil-

lion pairs in 1980, eausing grave difficulties

'Orders Dried Up'

Shoes in the Tuscan city of Pistoia. Last

year, his small, export-oriented firm of 14

employees was forced to suspend production for a month, and the outlook for this year is

This is not the first time that the Italian

shoe industry has been in trouble, said Titti

Cappiello, an economist working on a study

of the sector. But the present crisis is far worse than a 1973-1975 slowdown "and will

"Foreign orders have almost completely ied up." said Paolino Grossi of Minos

for Italy's 8,000 shoe manufacturers.

even worse, he said.

A year later, the cheese is inspected by professional testers who tap, prod and taste to make sure that aroma, color, consistency, rind condition and weight are up to standards. If so, an oval stamp is branded on the cheese, certifying the year of production

and the consorting s guara Parmesan is not the only cl. of its type in Italy. There is

compel it to make some significant changes

Shoe production, a traditional Italian has

dicraft that in some areas of the country go:

back to the middle ages, has been a major foreign exchange earner since the 1960s. 1 1978, Italy, a country of 56 million peopl

produced almost 6 percent of the world sboes, making it the third-largest manufa turer after the Soviet Union and China.

In the peak year of 1979, shoe firms loca ed mostly in Tuscamy, the Veneto region

Emilia-Romagna and the central area know-

as the Marches exported 375 million pairs

shoes. At an average price of 8,348 lire, the worth about \$10, these sales earned the country about \$3.7 billion, almost a third

But during the last two decades much c

(Continued on Page 12S)

what it spends for oil imports yearly.

he said.

similar, although less man grana from other parts of th. Valley, and in the south many fer the more tangy pecorino in from sheep's milk. But the general agreement that parmit reggiano is to other cheeses. Champagne is to wine.

Parliamentary Majority Is No Guarantee

(Continued from Page 7S)

than 100 votes, the government, deserted by its supporters, has been defeated repeatedly in parliament, often forced to rely on votes of confidence for the approval of ordinary measures.

In this context, and with important local elections scheduled for June 21, it is hard to resist the impression that there may be a political explanation for the way the P-2 scandal — in fact a problem of the misuse of influence rather than a Masonic scandal - has taken its current proportions.

"Scandals rarely erupt spontane-ously here," said a Western observer known for his generally balanced views. "When there is a political consensus, the lid is kept tightly on. When there's not, then a scandal is allowed to explode."

Craxi's Stand

With the political implications of the scandal gradually taking precedence over the moral elements, a variety of theories as to which political groups might have "helped" the scandal to explode circulated in the Italian capital. What seemed certain, however, was the likelihood that Socialist leader Bettino Craxi might use the scandal to try to strengthen his party's position in the coalition. Mr. Craxi's ultimate goal is to Since Aldo Moro's death, the Christian Democrats have lacked a leader.

time in more than 35 years, a move that could perhaps even be sold to some of the other coalition members as the first tangible sign of a change. But there is little doubt that the Christian Democrats would fight to bold on to the premiership, even by calling an

early national vote.

The disarray within the Forlani
government — or more broadly among the five parties that are considered possible building blocks for coalitions that could govern without the Communists showed up in recent months in the form of an intensifying debate over the need for constitutional or institutional" reform.

Politicians, constitutional experts and jurists have come up with a variety of proposals — for the direct election of the president, thresbold electoral levels to eliminate small parties, unicameralism, constructive votes of no-confidence and more - that they hope would somehow, miraculously, bring political stability to the

(In the Italian political system, where government crises are now

wrest the premiership from the customarily used as an instrument Christian Democrats for the first of political fine-tuning, political of political fine-tuning, political instability is not necessarily measured by frequent government changes. The problem is the lack of political consensus that makes

governing not only difficult but politically dangerous). The growing preoccupation with mechanical institutional changes is nevertheless an eloquent sign of political crisis, a crisis that is likely to deepen as lnng as major issues like energy and the economy are not dealt with.

The real problem is political: a lack of leadership, a lack of ideas, a lack of realism (in the case of the three small centrist parties, prevented by rivalries from unifying and thus maximizing their political clout), sharp political rivairies and a profound disagreement between and within the coalition parties about what to do about the Com-

The West's largest Communist party may be itself divided over long-term political strategy, but with 30 percent of the electorate and substantial trade union influence it is still a force to be reckoned with. Furthermore, within

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both the Christian Democratic and the Socialist parties, there are factions that would prefer an accom-modatinn with the Communists to their own continued collaboration.

tian Democratic Party is that, since the murder of former Premier Aldo Morn, it has basically been without a leader capable of uniting the party. Political rivalry within the party has reached such intensity in recent years that the nnly acceptable candidates for the premiership are those, like Mr. Forlani, without their own political base.

coalition partners.

Unusual Majority

A new element in all this is the cohesion within the Socialist Party that has been shaping around the figure of Mr. Craxi. He came out of his party's recent congress with an unusual majority of 70 percent. which he hopes to parlay into a commanding position in Italian politics. But it is not clear that he

Since April, 1980, when he brought his party back into the

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a few bours. After a 20-day salting

Arnaldo Forlani sence. Mr. Craxi has been busy

building alliances, abroad with the European left and at home with the smaller Social Democrats and, less reassuringly, with the erratic Radicals, But he has yet to produce an electoral victory that would back up his claim for political predominance. True, the Italians have a habit of giving major importance to small electoral shifts that elsewhere would not be noticed, but as of now Mr. Craxi has apparently been unable to arouse any new popular enthusiasm.

Of course, he shares this with

most of Italy's parties - with the possible exception of the Communists — and because of the P-2 scandal, the situation is not likely A New Setback for the Church

Special to the IHT

ROME—Italy's Roman Catholic Church, shaken by a decade of radical social and political change that has eroded its once-powerful influence here, must now cope with another defeat.

Last month, 68 percent of Italy's predominantly Roman Catholic voters rejected a church-backed national referendum that called for the repeal of the country's liberal abortioo law.

Long before it took place, the referendum had taken on a significance far beyond the issue of legalized abortion. The law's defenders which included most of Italy's major political forces, from the Communists to the small conservative parties — said that a repeal of the law would set a precedent that could lead to the abolition of other

A Testing Ground

For the church, the abortion issue served as a testing ground. Bol-stered by Pope John Paul II's popularity and encouraged by his outspoken stand against abortion, the Italian church jumped into the fray with a vigor unseen in recent

Leading members of the Italian Episcopal Conference urged the faithful to vote in favor of abolishing legalized abortion. The spoosors of the drive used church doors to display their posters, including those showing elinical pictures of fetuses. In many parishes, antiabortion pamphlets were distribut-

ed after Sunday mass. The pope chose several occasions to condemn abortion as "murder."

Critics accused the Vatican of meddling in Italy's domestic af-fairs, which is prohibited by the 1929 Concordat that regulates relations between the two states.

When it came time to vote, the controversy had transformed the referendum into a poll on churchstate relations.

A Secular State

Thus, the outcome was hailed by abortion advocates as proof that Italy has become a truly secular state. in effect, the results confirmed a trend that had been in progress for years, ever since Italians defeated a 1974 chi backed drive to repeal their divorce law.

The Vatican was reported have reacted to the results with ter surprise.

But the head of the confere Cardinal Anastasio Balesto found one note of comfort in results. The oumber of Itali who voted in favor of repealingabortion law is consideraby hig attend Sunday mass — 32 perc as opposed to 22 percent. This still almost one-third of the e torate, and that's a signification in a secularized society Cardinal Balestrero noted.

ONTRIBUTORS to this special supplement, besites. Sari Gilbert (see first page of section), are:

· Kay Withers, an Australian who reports from Rome for the Chicago Tribune and the Baltimore Sun.

• Theodora Lurie, an American, the Rome correspondent for the Toronto Globe and Mail and for National Public Radio in Washington.

· John Yates, from Australia, who runs a cooking school in Rome and writes a food and restaurant column for he Rome International Daily News. • Robert Wazeka, an American, the Rome correspondent.

for McGraw-Hill World News and for Industry Week may :: · Janet Stobart, a Briton, who works for the Rone Newsweek bureau and has done free-lance work for a variety: ...

of publications. Daniela Petroff, an American, who covers fashion for

the Associated Press.

17.5 A Stormy Relationship

intervection io Poland increased, the party warned that such an "intolerable" move would lead to "inevitable consequences." This provoked Moscow to accuse the Italian party of "backing those forces in Poland that have unleashed a real offensive against Socialism."

When Giancarlo Pajetta, the party's "foreign minister," repre-sented party leader Enrico Ber-linguer at the Soviet party congress in Moscow last February, the Rus-sians did not allow him to address the congress proper but forced him to deliver his speech in the subsidi-ary Hall of Columns. Pravda did not reprint the speech, with its criticism of Soviet policy in Afghani-stan and Poland, until after the Italian delegation's protest.

Poland was just the latest episode in a decade of differences. The Italian party sharply con-demned the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, disagreed over policy toward China and criticized Soviet treatment of dissidents like physicist Andrei Sakharov. There

were clashes over European insti-tutions, in which the Italian Communists take an active interest, and over European disarmament, which the party says ought to in-clude a pullback of Soviet SS-20

Despite Poland, Afghanistan and the "Pajetta case," however, the Italian party has sought to minimize signs of friction. Explaining a recent visit by a Soviet party delegation, Mr. Pajetta said, "We believe there can be normal." relations even when there are dif-

Domestic needs account partly for this diplomacy. The hard-line policy that the Italian party has been following at bome since its de facto alliance with the ruling Christian Department application Christian Democrats collapsed early in 1979, makes party unity a top priority. And for Italian Com-munists, the Soviet Union is still a

divisive hot issue. A recent poll for the leftist magazine Espresso found that only 6 percent of the 400 Communists quizzed nationwide believed the

cessful Socialism, and saw the o ish situation through Soviet eye attempted counterrevolution. Q the other hand, half of those pol-believed that there was a genin popular movement in Poland a though 40.7 percent said strong social tension fomented by the West.

Again, 16.5 percent thought a the Soviet Unioo had "saved a re olution [in Afghanistan] from t intrigues of the CIA and Chin, but 27.5 percent considered the tion in Afghanistan an imperial

Significantly, however, only o Communist in 10 polled thoug that the Italiao party should bre with the Soviet Union if the Ru sians invaded Poland.

Italian Communist leaders clai almost total support within the party for their maverick foreign policy, although Communist hist rian Giuseppe Boffa admits "son malaise ... in moments of tel



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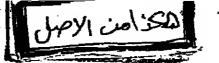
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——ITALY

Earthquake Victims Fear 'Permanent Disaster Area' Status

SOLOFRA — Once a thriving commercial center in Italy's troubled south, Solofra today has the bizarre aspect of a Hollywood set caught between

All Carlotte College College

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N AVE

and

The remains of buildings ripped apart by last November's earthquake await demolition. But new prefabricated shops and offices stand on dirt lots . among the ruins, and the shattered historic center has come to ressemble a bustling frontier town.

"Sure, people are working again, but there's no sign of reconstruction yet," said Luigi Palumbo, a 62-year-old barber who operates out of a woodpaneled hut. But Solofra is significantly better off than most of the poor farming towns and villages in the devastated area.

Nearly seven months have passed since Europe's deadliest earthquake in 65 years jolted the southern regions of Campania and Basilicata, leaving at least 3,000 dead and 300,000 homeless.

Still Waiting

After a bitterly cold and snowy winter spent in tents and trailers, survivors are still waiting for the temporary prefabricated houses promised by the government. The basic needs of food, clothing and shelter have been met, largely through donations from northern cities, private aid organizations and foreign countries, but officials must confront the tougher challenge of reconstruction. "Providing immediate aid was easy compared to what we face now, said a spokesman for the government's spe-cial relief commission.

The task of rebuilding scores of destroyed towns in this mountainous zone will be further complicated by the need to tackle stubborn economic and social problems that predate the earthquake. Italy's south has an unemployment rate double that of the north. Despite years of government pro-

grams aimed at boosting the local economy, the

national average. Since 1950, more than 3 million people have left the south, mostly young men who were forced to emigrate to northern Italy or other countries in search of work. State subsidies in recent decades have done little more than feed a local patronage system that has created a bloated and incompetent public administration.

Some complain that it took an earthquake to focus more concern on these traditional problems. But, while some optimists believe that reconstruction will offer a golden opportunity to revive the south, most observers seem skeptical about the prospects for change.

Although the government allocated \$1.2 billion for emergency relief and housing aid, local authorities claim that the sum has proved insufficient for the 12,500 square miles hit by the earthquake. About 100,000 people are housed in trailers and metal containers, while another 21,000 have moved into seaside hotels at government expense. Another estimated 50,000 survivors have joined relatives abroad or in northern cities. But many of the refugees have begun to return to their villages, and by the beginning of summer the hotel occupants will be pushed out by tourists.

Adequate housing and sanitary conditions have thus become an urgent concern. "The winter was very hard, but at least there were no epidemics. Now we're worried that the warm weather will bring new health problems," said Lorenzo Rubinetti, the mayor of Pesco Pagano, a hilltop village in the province of Avellino.

Like most of the other stricken communities, Pesco Pagano today seems little more than an ex-tended trailer camp. The old center is a pile of rubble, with much of the debris waiting to be carted away. Trailers are parked along the roadside and on

unpayed lots a few kilometers from the town's cen-

Of the 506 towns damaged by the earthquake, 36 were destroyed. The onset of spring has raised local spirits, and most people seem determined to get on with their lives. But the homeless are seeking guarantees that their communities will be rebuilt.

In Sant' Angelo dei Lombardi - one of the worst hit towns - the administration operates out of makeshift offices in the center, despite the desolate ruins all around. "We're determined to rebuild our town exactly where it was before," Planning Commissioner Gregorio Grassi said.

Natural Skepticism

The attachment to the land was reflected in the widespread refusal of homeless families to accept temporary evacuation. But the decision to remain was also motivated by a natural skepticism - many people seem convinced that their presence in the towns is the only effective means of pressuring the government into action.

Italy plans to spend \$8.5 billion in reconstruction during the next three years, some of which will come from a 5-percent "earthquake tax." But it took parliament six months to push through an emergency decree allocating these funds. Most observers fear that the government's ambitious development project will be bogged down by bureaucracy, conflicting local interests and general disorgan-

Experts have begun geological and seismic studies to determine the safest areas for construction, but officials are already bickering over how much moncy and what kind of housing each town should get, and local anthorities expect further problems when they have to expropriate land for construc-

The area's inhabitants firmly oppose proposals to

rehouse earthquake victims in new towns a few miles away from the disaster zone. "Each village has its own cultural and historic traditions, and it's impossible to think of grouping them all together," Mayor Rubinetti said. "What sense does reconstruction have if it means destroying the identity of a town and its people?"

But relief officials believe that the most crucial task is to assure the area's economic survival. The. earthquake caused billions of dollars in damage to the zone's floundering industry and worsened the problems of an already unprofitable agriculture. Local authorities worry that, unless commercial activity is revived soon, more people will be forced to

'I Have No Faith'

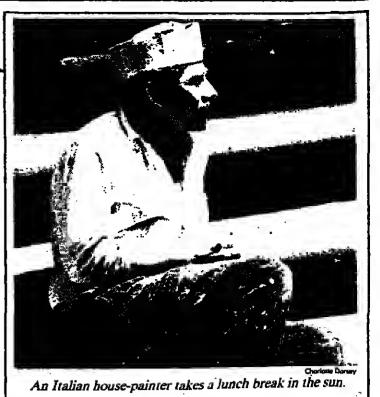
"Now there's demolition and repair work to do, but ooce this is done what job will I find here?" said 19-year old Cesare Gasparini, who plans to leave Pesco Pagano for a job in the north. "I'd like to stay in my town, but I have no faith that things

In fact, the record is not good. More than 12 years after a major earthquake struck the Sicilian valley of Belice, 35,000 people still live in wood and tin shacks. The northern Friuli region has fared better since an earthquake in 1976, but despite the combined benefits of more effective aid and a local tradition of self-reliance, reconstruction is only half

In Campania and Basilicata, survivors worry that their plight will soon be forgotten. One discouraging sign is that the local highway authorities recently put up green and white road markers that direct motorisis to the "earthquake zone."

"The worst risk," a local mayor said, "is that we will become a permanent disaster area --- a new Pompeii for tourists to visit."

- THEODORA LURIE



Pressure to Curb Strikes

(Continued from Page 7S)

which have broken with the confederations over the latters' willingness in recent years to partially cooperate with attempts to reduce inflation by limiting salary requests. The UIL, the smallest of the three confederations and which is Social

Democratic and Republican in outlook, has proposed inserting self-regulation clauses into future labor cootracts. But the two other unions, the lefust CGIL and the Christian Socialist CSIL, have yet to agree. In 1979, 158 million work hours were lost to strikes. Twenty-one mil-

lion of these involved civil servants and 8 million the transport sector. In 1980 there was a drop in bours lost, but economists say that 1981 will probably be a record year for strikes affecting public service.

According to a survey taken in March by the Eurisko Institute in Milan, almost 80 percent of the 5,000 Italians questioned favored some form of strike regulation.

- SARI GILBERT

Fiat Is Seen Holding Its Ground in the Auto Industry Despite a Sluggish Market

By Robert Wazeka

ROME — Fiai is trying hard, with some success, to fight its way upstream in a rapidly plung-

ing European car market.
The year 1980 was a decisive one for the world's eighth-largest antomaker. "We are taking a step backward." Umberto Agnelli said last July 31 when he resigned as managing director of Fiat S.p.A., "in order to make a leap forward."

What he meant by "a step backward" became clear last September, when Fiat auto announced its intention to lay off 24,000 workers and to dismiss 14,000 more. FLM, the metal workers' union, responded with a 38-day strike that was broken on Oct. 14 by a now almost-legendary march of 40,000 workers through the streets of Turin demanding the right to return to work. Three days later, an agreement was signed allowing Fiat to proceed with the layoffs, in some cases for as long as 34 months, and — eventually — to go ahead with the dismissals.

over the unions for more than a decade. Many felt it was also the beginning of the end of the unions' virtual stranglebold over Italian economic policy. For Fiat, it established an important precedent: the right to reduce the work force in

times of declining car sales. Nevertheless, Fiar's bottom line in 1980 was unimpressive. Only 1.28 million cars were produced and 80,000 of these are still unsold. Fiat auto, with sales of \$10.1 billion, lost \$116 million. The strike contributed to the loss, of course; as did rising oil prices and a slumping world auto market. Fiat S.p.A. showed a modest over-all

. Underlying these figures, however, are some distinctly positive signs that would give some weight Umberto Agnelli's claim that the company is about to make "a leap forward." Fiat's share of the domestic car market, for example, which was as high as 75 percent in the 1960s but which dropped to

It was Fiat's first real victory 51.7 percent in 1980 and is running well above 53 percent for the first four months of 1981.

In Europe as a whole, Fiat's market share increased from 11.5 percent in 1979 to 12.8 percent in 1980 and more gains have been made since January, particularly in France, West Germany and Switzerland, according to a company

Market Share

The European market is down by 10 percent to 15 percent overall. but Fiat is getting a larger portion of the dwindling sales even if its sales, in absolute terms, are declining. The Italian car market, by contrast, jumped 10 percent in April after gains in January and February and a 5-percent drop in

One reason for the improved market-share performance is a 10percent rise in worker productivity in 1980 over 1979. "We have rediscovered the work ethic," Fiat chief Giovanni Agnelli said in January. about 50 percent in 1979, rose to Another reason is that, following

the layoffs, absenteeism has dropped to 5 percent from the former 15-percent level. Violence and wildcat strikes, which the company says were responsible for a 12-percent drop in production in 1979. also have at least temporarily

Italian sales have been boosted, in part, because the company has limited price increases to about 11 percent, half the current Italian in-flation rate. Finally, Fiat has been enjoying great success with new models, particularly the Ritmo, in-troduced in 1978, and the Panda, unveiled in 1980.

Waiting in the wings are the Lancia Delta and the Fiat Model

External Problems

Although Fiat may have solved certain internal problems, it is still worried about external ones. Foremost is competition from the Japanese, who are making strong inroads into the European market. In September, Nissan signed an unprecedented agreement with

state-owned Alfa Romeo to manufacture 50,000 to 60,000 cars annually, with Alfa engines and Nissan bodies. Fiat campaigned hard to defeat the deal, which needed govemment approval, and lost Japan, Fiat feels, now has a large foot in the door to Italy's car market.

In the United States, where 1980 Fiat sales plummeted 37 percent from 59,000 to 37,000, the company, out of necessity, has begun em-phasizing more sophisticated models, including sports cars.

Another problem area is South America, where Fiat is making a big effort. Fiat lost \$200 million there in 1980, but a company source says these losses were an inevitable part of its efforts to rationalize and restructure produc-

In Argentina, where Fiat has a joint venture with Peugeot, the two companies share 27 percent of the market and rank first in this category. In Brazil, where it has a joint venture with a Brazilian automaker, Fiat claims 14 percent of the

Future hopes are based largely \$569 million were issued in De-comber. More than \$1 billion is anupon the five-year plan the compaannounced in 1980. The plan has four major elements:

five years in designing an advanced group of cars that are highly fuel efficient, light and electronically sophisticated: • To inject \$1.3 billion of fresh capital into various operating com-

panies by the end of 1981, particularly in South America; To increase participation in

joint ventures: To use more robots in automobile production, an area in which Fiat is already a leader. The goal is to produce greater quantities of a smaller number of models

than Fiat has made in the recent past, and to produce them more efficiently. For financing, the company is relying on a variety of sources. Some money is coming from liquid funds already on hand. Other

money is available from a capital

increase approved at the end of

last year. Convertible bonds for

ticipated from government funds set aside for investment in trou- To invest \$6.2 billion over bled industries.

> · The company will also finance about 15 percent of its needs from outside sources such as banks. It recently announced a proposed program under which about 15,000 employees, including directors, middle-management personnel and foremen could each purchase up to 3,000 shares of Fiat stock at about 40 percent below market value.

If implemented, the program could-raise more than \$50 million in capital. Although commonplace in the United States and West Germany, such an arrangement is relatively new to Italy and was received cooly by the unions, which feel that it will split their ranks between specialized and unskilled workers.

Fiat has already increased its participation in joint ventures. In line with other European automak-

ers, it feels that they are a good way of helping to beat back the Japanese threat. In April of last year, Fiat signed a long-term re-search agreement with British Leyland, Peugeot-Citoen-Talbot, Re-nault, Volkswagen and Volvo, Io September, it announced a \$400million accord with Peugeot to produce 1 million car engines annually by 1985. In the works is yet another joint-production agree-ment, this time between Fiatowned Lancia and Saab.

An unstated but important part of the five-year plan is the company's intention to lay off or even fire workers as the need arises. This get-tough policy is a change from Fiat's conciliatory attitude toward the unions during the 1970s, On May I, it was announced that Fiat would lay off 68,000 workers for two weeks during June and July. This is a more severe cutback than a similar move 1980, when 78,000 of the 114,000 workers in Fiat auto were put on a four-day work week for a

Endowment fund: Lit. 150 billion - Own financial funds: Lit. 551.1 billion

During 1980 Isveimer has grown both in quantity and in quality.

Balance sheet as at 31st December 1980

Own financial funds: Lit. 457.8 billion (of which Lit. 56.7 to the endowment fund) with an increase of about Lit. 50 billion compared with 1979

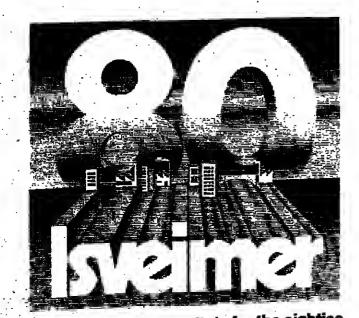
Deposits by third parties: Lit. 2,503.1 billion with an increase of 492.8 billion compared with 1979

Loans and credits: Lit. 2,720.9 billion with an increase of Lit. 589.1 billion compared with 1979

Net profit: Lit. 13.2 billion with an increase of Lit. 1.1 billion compared with 1979

Balance sheet as at 29th April 1981

(after the deliberation adopted by the extraordinary general meeting) Own financial funds: Lit. 551.1 billion of which Lit. 150 billion to the endowment fund



The Bank of Southern Italy for the eighties Istiruto per lo Sviloppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale - Naples-Via De Gasperi. 71-Tel. 7853111 sp

BANCA NAZIONALE DELL'AGRICOLTURA

Registered Office and Head Office: Rome (Italy)

MEETING HELD ON THE 30th OF APRIL, 1981

The shareholders of Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura in Annual General Meeting have approved the accounts for the financial year 1980 which show a net profit of L. 24.3 billion, and the distribution of a dividend of L. 175 for every L. 500 share held, payable from the 5th May 1981.

Total deposits (including Lire and foreign currency accounts maintained by other banks) reached L. 11,713 billion, representing an increase of 26.2% compared with 1979.

Loans to customers totalling L. 3,797 billion (an increase of 7.7%) were apportioned as follows: 92.9% to the private business sector, 5.4% to the family sector and 1.7% to the public sector.

The Annual General Meeting also approved the increase of the Bank's share capital from L. 48 billion to L. 72 billion by means of the issuance of preferred shares, each for a nominal value of L. 500, entitling the holder to a dividend of up to 10%, to the return of capital subscribed in the event of liquidation of the company and to voting rights regarding resolutions envisaged by Art. 2365 of the Italian Civil Code; shareholders have the option of acquiring one new share at par for every two old shares possessed.

G. Ennio Barillà has been appointed Honorary Chairman in acknowledgement of his long service to the Bank. Giovanni Auletta Armenise's appointment as Executive Chairman has been confirmed.

Enrico Bassi and Goffredo Gambarara have been appointed Deputy Chairmen, Ulpiano Quaranta and Federico Pepe Managing Directors.

BALANCE SHEET HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL DEPOSITS L. 11.713 billion

LOANS TO CUSTOMERS L. 3.797 billion

NET WORTH .. 278 billion

NET PROFIT L. 24,3 billion

Italians Titlists in Title-Taking

By Kay Withers

ROME — A consul in Palermo, so an old story goes, once witnessed an elderly Sicilian peasant's signature on a power of attorney. The illiterate man gripped the pen firmly. "X," he wrote carefully. And then, again, "X." Puzzled, the consul asked him, "Why neo X5?" "It's obvious," the surprised peasant retort-ed. "The second X is my name and the first is dottore!"

As the anecdote shows, Italians love titles. Academic titles. Noble titles. Merit titles. And their enthusiasm shows no sign of waning. "It's a fallacy that they don't care anymore," said a spokesman for the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic, which evaluates applicants for the honorific titles that Italy bestows each year. "This is a country where every parking at-tendant calls himself dottore — or. if he's over 40, commendatore."

There are academic titles like dottore, professore or avvocato, officially used by university graduates, teachers or lawyers, and unofficially adopted by just about every-body, especially, these days, the

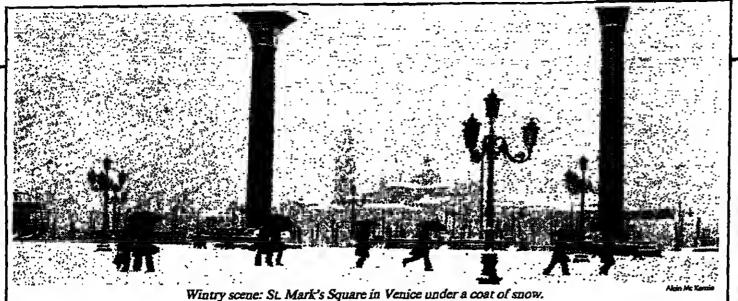
There are noble titles like principe, conte or duca still worn by former princes, counts and dukes despite the fact that they have not been recognized as titles since the creation of the Italian republic in 1946. Even some untitled citizens hanker after high society handles: The late Neapolitan comic Toto devoted years of his life and billions of his lire to an attempt to prove his right to the title of Prince Antonio, And top civil servants, ministers and undersecretaries rejoice in the appellation of eccellenza, a post-Fascism ban notwith-

Finally, there are merit titles, about 17,840 conferred each year by the president, the premier's office or government ministries. President Sandro Pertini leaves a trail of these titles whenever he goes abroad. King Juan Carlos of Spain, Queen Margrethe of Denmark, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Portuguese President Anto-nio Ramalho Eanes, Greek President Constantine Caramanlis and immumerable others are Knights of the Great Cord, the top honor Italy has to offer.

A few Alitalia pilots are something a few notches down the to-tem pole, like Officer, Commander tem pole, like Officer, Commander or just plain Knight. At home, Mr.

The Order of Merit of the stalian

COMMITM



Changes Seen Coming in Shoe Industry

(Continued from Page 165)

the Italian industry's success was based on its ability to provide quality products at very low, competitive costs. This situation no longer exists. Shoe manufacturing is a highly labor-intensive industry and, with Italian la-bor costs rising, manufacturers are being forced out of the market.

The crisis in part reflects some very specific circumstances. In 1979, for example, almost one-third of the nearly 100 million pairs of shoes exported to the United States were "candy shoes," women's high-heeled wooden clogs with colorful plastic strips across the front of the foot that have since gone out of style.

And overall changes in fashion -- many of today's Western youths prefer running shoes and other casual wear to the classic shoes that made Italian shoemakers famous have also hurt many Italian manufacturers. "Look at the kids going by on the street and you'll see most are wearing sneakers," said a Tuscan manufacturer whose \$40 leather loafers are no longer selling.

But in general Italian production costs have become too high to compete with the

Pertini has conferred the title of

Grand Officer on Olympic sprinter

Pietro Mennea, that of Command-

er on high-jump gold medallist Sara Simeoni. Other cootributors

to the country's prestige have been similarly rewarded.

ors in whatever quantity he

chooses and however he wants. No

one would dream of tying his

hands with boring bureaucracy.

Not so the premier or the govern-

ment ministers, who might put for-

ward some of the thousands of

names proposed each year by vil-

lage mayors, parish priests, em-

ployers - or even, as often as not,

by the interested parties them-selves. These candidates must meet

set requirements. They must be

over 35, have no police record and

- a relatively new development in

The president can give out hon-

low-priced shoes produced not only by European countries like Greece and Spain but, increasingly, by Brazil, India, South Korea, Hong Kong and China.

By the end of 1980, for example, labor costs in much of the Italian shoe industry (sweatshop wages still exist in some parts of the country) had risen to \$8.50 an bour. Costs in the large tanning industry have also soared and, although this year market conditions have improved, in recent years the price of imported goat, sheep and cattle hides had also escalated, in some cases by as much as 280 percent.

Officials at Anci, the Italian shoe manufacturers' association, believe that one problem is the nonreciprocal system of generalized preferences that the European Economic Community gives to developing countries, allowing shoe imports to Europe from some nations to increase in recent years by as much as 90 percent.

Import restrictions - for the most part quotas imposed in recent years by countries like Argentina, Japan and Canada that are eager to protect their own shoe manufacturers - have also been troubling.

The main problem, however, is that of adjusting to current cost and market conditions, the immediate effect of which, experts say, will be a a reduction of the number of firms and, during the next five years, a cutback of about 20 percent in the sector's 135,000 employees.

Then, according to economists in Italy, the companies that remain will have to concen-trate on high-quality production. "Since Italy can no longer compete profitably in the field of low-cost casual wear, manufacturers here ought to focus on producing shoe wear that requires the one thing they do have, high-level technical expertise," Florentine shoe manufacturer Herry Ferragamo said.

His internationally known firm exports 80 percent of its annual production of 500,000 pairs to the United States and is one of the high-quality shoe companies that are un-

touched by the current crisis. Mr. Ferragamo says one problem is that in recent years many Italian shoe manufacturers have sacrificed fit to appearance -- a losing combination, he says, in an era when most people value comfort. They've got the craftsmanship, the know-how and the experience. Used correctly, whatever the going fashion, they hopefully will assure Italy a permanent slice of the marker."

- SARI GILBERT

Private TV Stations

(Continued from Page 9S)

a variety of papers, why should state television have a monopoly on national news broadcasts? The extent of some of the private television stations' influence became

clear last December when Channel 5, a new private consortium run by Milan construction mogul Silvio Berlusconi first outbid RAI for the transmission rights to the Gold Cup soccer championships in Uniquay and then, after ceding the natioowide rights back to RAI, woo precedent-setting authorization to use a government satellite to transmit the considerable, even if most titlegames live in the Lombardy region.

Rizzoli has now asked for permission to use the satellite to receive news clips from UPI-TN, with which it recently signed an accord. Mr. Berlusconi, whose network of 26 stations expects advertising revenue this year to double to about \$27 million, is trying to persuade Italy's soccer leagues to break their contract and sell him the television rights to the Sunday games.

According to Giorgio Bogi, a Republican member of Parliament who is undersecretary at the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, it is impossible to turn back. In the future, Italy will have a mixed system in which RAI, which is controlled by the parliament, and the market-oriented private stations will play two distinct roles.

-ITALY-

HOUSING: Apartments Scarce, Rents High __ Blank Lease Is Not Unknown

wealthy Italians.

ROME — A chronic bousing shortage aggravated by a misconceived Fair Rent Law has grown to epidemic proportions and is attacking the backbone of this Mediterranean society - the

family. Young people are being forced to put off marriage and some couples have split up because of the shortage. Overcrowding causes generations to wrangle, and the scarcity of reasonably priced apartments has even led to violence.

Massimo and Patrizia Atermini married three years ago, but be-cause they could not find an apartment they were forced to live with his parents. After months of strain, Patrizia moved back to her mother's and began searching desperately for an apartment for the

"I paid \$50 fees to several real estate agencies," she said, "and each promised to find me an apartment within a year. One showed me a single room looking onto an air shaft and another a ramshackle one-room flat on the outskirts of the city. Both cost \$150 a month. When I refused them, the agencies dropped me. And in any case, for a decent apartment they were asking \$500 or \$600 a month" -- far more than the young couple could af-

2 Years Apart

For two years now, Massimo and Patrizia have lived separately, and their marriage is all but finished. "Certainly there are other problems, too," Patrizia admitted.
"But if we had been able to find an apartment, our lives would have been quite different."

The Aterminis' problem is not an isolated one — and that, in it-self, is a tragedy. Millions of Italians cannot find rental bousing. And many are forced to spend all available family savings to buy

"Every day, between 50 and 60 people telephone us seeking accommodation," real estate agent Alessandro Pacetti told the Rome daily li Messaggero. "We can help only about five or six a month. Until 1978, we found rented premises for two and three people a day. Then the Fair Rent Law and a fall-off in new apartment con-struction blocked everything."

The 1978 Fair Rent Law was intended both to ease out a longstanding rent freeze, which permitted some rentals as low as \$10 and 515 a month, and to cut down on SARI GILBERT outrageously high rents charged to foreign diplomats and journalists, But the law appears to have backfired. By setting a fixed return for rentals of only 3.85 percent an-

search. The blank lease is just one str nually, it discouraged real estate investment and prompted landlords either to leave their property

exempt from the controls. Drop in Rentals

vacant or to rent it as office space,

In any case, the number of apartments for rent has fallen rapidly. On the first Sunday in Febru-1975, Il Messaggero's classified ads listed 258 apartments to rent in bomes. On the first Sunday of February this year, there were

The Fair Rent Law has also discouraged private investment in-real estate. Only 170,000 new homes will be completed this year in Italy, against 272,500 in 1976. (Of these, only 20 percent are low-income state-subsidized or state-financed apartments).

It has also drastically increased the number of apartments left vacant, now at about 3 percent of the total. In addition, by this year the percentage of rentable apartments offered exclusively as office space had jumped to 56.9 percent. against 6.9 percent a decade ago.

Another effect of the Fair Rent Law has been to penalize Italians in favor of foreign tenants. Land-lords know that foreigners are temporary residents, and many appear coovinced that foreigners will not be aware of their legal rights in Italy or will be willing to overlook them. One in every five apartments advertised for rent in the first two months of this year was marked foreigners only.

Foreigners with generous housing allowances have it made, but this does not mean that all non-Italians are unaffected by the problem. A U.S. journalist covering the Vatican, Nancy Frazier, hunted desperately for an apart-ment when she arrived in 1979. After months, she heard through a friend of a studio apartment in central Rome "for foreigners only."

Getting Around Law

The apartment, worth about \$80 a month under the Fair Rent Law, cost \$300. The landlord demanded a deposit and three months' rent in advance, and then forced her to sign a blank lease and a blank inventory. If, later, she made trouble about the illegally high rent, he would simply complete the lease contract to indicate a short-term rental oot covered by the Fair Rent Law and invent an inventory

international businessmen and holding her responsible for brea ages or missing items. She signer as many others sign, aware that n fusal condemned her to an etern

tegem landlords use to get arount the rent law. Others include under the-counter monthly payment illegal key money sometimes di guised as payment for antique fu niture or loans, and exhorbita sums paid to apartment manage

or mediators.

Nevertheless, one of every the Italians seeking lodging will acceptes illegalities—and others—long as they lead to saccess, a cording to a 1978 opinion political. With the rental market all b closed, Italians lucky enough, have accommodations will, after years of court battles. "I landlord asked us to leave the years ago," said Maria Pia Gire who lives with her husband, Gire gio, and three teen-age children a two-bedroom apartment on a outskirts of Rome. "He was been thrown out of his apartment as he needed ours to live in Roman! It's the only apartment owns. I'm sorry for him. But we not going! How can we? A fam of five! Where can we go? On the

The rent law does include clauses designed to help landlord terminate a lease. Within twa years, about 7 million rental agree ments throughout the countr could be voided. Where will thes people go?

Only Solution

Authorities are obliged to giv procedence to the evicted in assigning state-subsidized housing. Bu with construction delays, corrup tion and widespread squatting cre ating chaos in the public sectorfew pin their bopes on the state. The only real solution is to buy and recent provisions ease mort gage terms for people who want to buy the apartments they live in if their landlords agree to sell.

Some take the law into the own hands. The National Tenants Association (Sunia) congress in Riccioce in May reporter bloodshed over the shortage: Ir Leghorn, two men seeking lodging for their families committed su cide. In the Sardinian capital o Cagliari, a young woman shot he landlord.

"What are we waiting for?"-Sunia Secretary-General Antonia Bordieri asked the congress. "Howmuch more do we need before ur

gent steps are taken?" -KAY WITHERS.

During 1980 the ENI Group consolidated

still further its position among the

On preliminary estimates, turnover during the year amounted to \$U\$30,000

This result represents the involvement

and work of more than one hundred and

production organisation which operates

in numerous fields; petroleum, natural

world's major industrial groups.

twenty thousand people and of a

The ENI Group thus represents an

important point of reférence in the

The ENI Group is moreover actively

international co-operation and in the

directed towards a policy of Interchange to the rational use of resources and

This is the ENI Group in the '80'a; a great

design of technology and work, an Italian commitment to the world, a

positive contribution to international

direct dialogue between producer countries and consumer countries.

industrial plan, in key sectors of economic development.

involved in the wider area of

technology.

co-operation.

gas, engineering, chemicals, mechanical engineering and textiles.

Republic, in its little office near

the Pantheon, sifts through the ap-

What's in a title, since so many

appear to want one? "Nothing

concrete," the Order's spokesman

said. "Only if a man's in the civil

service or the army is it an advan-

tage. All other things being equal,

holders pretend to make light of it

A man will order an elaborate vis-

iting card: "Gr. Uff. Cav. Lav. Prof. Conte Giuseppe Blo' Degli

Uberti." In other words: Grand

Officer Knight of Labor Prof. Count Giuseppe Blo' of the old

and ooble Uberti line. Then be

slashes his pen through everything

except Giuseppe. "Let's not bother

with all those titles," is the clear

message to the impressed recipient.

"Just call me Joe."

Nevertheless, the bella figura is

he gets priority in promotioo.

~ Agip Prospection, production and supply of liquid and gaseous

meral. Refining and distribution of petroleum

Snam Snam Supply, transport, distribution and sale of natural gas.

Transport of oil and petroleum

- Agip Nucleare

Prospection and production of urankum orea, nuclear fuel cycle operations, renewal energy sources, energy

Samim Exploration, production and

rarketing of non-ferrous metals.

- Anic

Base chemicals and derivatives. Secondary and fine chemicals.

Snamprogetti

Design and engineering of oil

Saipem Oriting and pipelaying on land

~ NuovoPignone

Manufacturing and supplying machinery, equipment and measuring and control instruments for the petroleum. petrochemical and nucle stries, looms for the textile

Savio Production and supply of machinery for the textile

Lanerossi

nanufacturing industry. **Sofid**

Textile and garment

Financing industrial and commercial activities of the ENI group.

You don't have to shout to get yourself noticed. Montedison are the fifth* largest manufacturer of chemicals in

of us. Rest assured, you will certainly be hearing a lot about us in the future. All of it good and a lot of it of direct benefit to you and your

company.

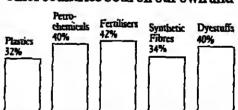
Europe, but you may not have heard

IST, 5TH* AND 8TH We're Italy's biggest chemical company making us the 8th largest in the world

Two of our biggest breakthroughs were the development of the vital antibiotic Adriamycin, now used widely in the USA and elsewhere, and the Nobel prize winning invention and development of the plastics material Polypropylene.

1,000 PLANTS WORLD-WIDE

We operate in a large number of other countries both on our own and



producing everything from town gas for Milan to cardiovascular and anti-cancer drugs.

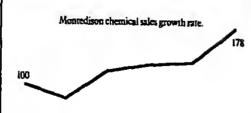
From plastics materials and engineering to fertilizers and pesticides.

From industrial chemicals and textile lubricants to elastomers and dyestuffs.

THE QUIET GIANT

Montedison are a force to be reckoned with and, in several areas such as plastics, are recognised world leaders.

Come in No5"



Our annual turnover in 1979 was more than £3,500 million- an increase of 27.6% over 1978.

£2.50 A SECOND Our research programme costs over £80 million a year and accounts for more than half the total amount spent on research by the Italian chemical industry.

Than's £2.50 every second of every day.

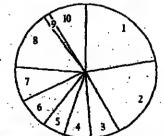
in co-operation with other major manufacturers such as Petrofina and Hercules.

And our Tecnimont Engineering Company has designed and built over 1,000 plants throughout the world, including the USA, USSR and Third World.

NOT JUST CHEMICALS Although some 82% of our turnover is in chemicals, fibres, pharmaceuticals, paints and related products, we are also involved in a large number of non-chemical operations.

Glass, glass fibres, animal health and veterinary products, and even departmental store retailing.

We have a total of 104 manufacturing plants world - wide employing 115,000 people,



The main fields in which the Mou 1. Petrochemicals 21% 2. Plastics 20% 3. Agrochemic
4. Industrial Chemicals 6% 5. Dyestuffs 5%
6. Pharmacenticals 7% 7. Fibres 9% 8. Retailing 15%
9. Engineering 2% 10. Others 9%

Our diversity and wide infrastructural base gives us excellent scope for cross-fertilisation of ideas in related fields, and the ability. to support our extensive and valuable research programme both now and in the very busy future.

Montedison may be a quiet giant, but we're far from silent.

*Fortune August 11th 1980.



splurger. They have a target for

syndicated loans that would

amount to between 10 and 15 per-

cent of the world market this year.

Investment houses envision ap-

proving only two or three samurai

bond issues a month, which would

mean working off the customers'

moving overseas, however, suggests that these limits will be

The zest with which bankers are

backlog in about a year.

Page 13 Monday, June 1, 1981



Japanese Expand Worldwide Lending

By William Chapman Washington Past Service

TOKYO — Japanese banks, after a period of government-imposed cautiousness, have re-entered world financial markets, underscoring Tokyo's growing role as an international center of finance.

Customers ranging from In-donesia to Mexico are lining up for syndicated loans arranged by Japanese bankers. The market for what are sometimes called "samurai bonds" is booming again, with a year's backlog of foreign appli-cants. For Japan's highly valued yen loans, there are more seekers

than the markets can handle. Tokyo's commercial and invest-ment bankers have been only partially freed from government re-straints imposed in the late 1970s, but they see coming another boom period that will enlarge the Japa-nese role as a major force in inter-national capital markets.

At the Bank of Tokyo, one of the world's leading participants in syndicated loans, Mamoru Hashimoto, deputy general manager of the bank's international investment division, ticked off the latest deals — loans to the governments of Malaysia and Thailand, to a state-owned steel holding company in Brazil, to a national bank in

"So we are everywhere now," he concluded.

repaid by a sliding levy on each aircraft sold. By 1984, when Mr.

Lathiere hopes the 360th Airbus

will have been delivered, the gov-ernment start-up aid should all have been repaid. After 800 de-liveries, the four companies will have recovered the \$500 million they advanced in development costs. Sales over 800 will start to

More Jobs

One reason to keep the Airbus program alive is jobs. The total work force engaged on Airbus has grown to 20,000 from 17,000 since

the program began and is expected to increase further.

Nothing infuriates Mr. Lathiere

more than U.S. complaints -

which reached a crescendo in 1977

after Eastern Airlines ordered the

Airbus — that European govern-ments are subsidizing Airbus

He argued that the U.S. aircraft

makers' civilian programs have al-ways depended on the technology

and profits they derived from mili-tary work. And he stressed that

European governments expect to be repaid the money they spent de-

veloping Airbus.

Airbus has yet to find a second

merican customer. Afthur

Kelly, president of Western Air-lines, which almost bought Airbus,

said: "The airbus is a fine airplane

but it just isn't sized properly." He

added, "Our traffic will not grow

fast enough" to replace narrow-bo-died Boeing 707s and 720s with the wide-bodied Airbus.

A big selling point of the Airbus

is low fuel consumption, the result

of having only two engines instead

show a profit

Industrie.

Japanese banks are as interested in dominating international financial markets as Japanese steel companies or Japanese automobile companies are in dominating their industries around the world.'

eign observers believe the 1980s may see Japan's financial growth match the pace of its export surge

Daiwa Securities, an investment

banking house that has placed sev-

eral new issues of the coveted

samurai bonds. Daiwa and three

other houses have a list of 30 cus-

tomers wanting to float the yen-de-nominated bonds in Japan, where interest rates are about half those

Japan's appeal in the world bor-

owing market is so great and its pankers' zeal so expansive that for-

in Western countries.

"Japan is a major player now," said Eric W. Hayden, an economist and vice president of the Bank of America's Asia division. "By the end of this year, Japanese banks will have booked nearly \$50 billion in syndicated loans. It has really taken off. And the interesting thing is that so much of this

has happened only in recent years.
"I think that Japanese banks are
as interested in dominating inter-national financial markets as Japanese steel companies or Japanese automobile companies are in dom-inating their industries around the

It is a new twist. Until the early 1970s, partly because of their own timidity and partly because of government restraints on exported capital, Japan's banks were a minor factor in international markets. They made their money lending to growing domestic industries and went abroad, when at all, merely to service Japanese compa-

nies engaged in export business.

The 1970s were a stop-and-go
period marked by sudden surges
overseas and sudden retreats. Banks and the Finance Ministry got scared after the first great oil price increase in 1974. Foreign lending subsided but took off again in the late 1970s - in 1978 and 1979 Japanese banks accounted for more than 20 percent of the world's syndicated lending. Then the Finance Ministry clamped on the controls again.

The ministry gradually has eased its restrictions but has made clear to bankers verbally that it dance. The bankers hope for slower but more sustained growth that might be regarded as rare in in lending that will erase Japan's Western countries.

reached quickly. Commercial banks are now much more enthusiastic about shaping the international syndications rather than merely participating in them. Only a few years ago, it was rare to find a Japanese bank acting as the lead

manager in a syndication.
"We usually just sat in our offices and waited for the telexes to come in from other banks," said Mr. Hashimoto.

The reasons for the easy expansion are not hard to find. Japanese banks now operate all over the world and, with the trend to industrial expansion at home slowing down, have an incentive to direct their efforts elsewhere. They have developed a new sophistication in locating money in Europe, Hong Kong and Singapore for syndicat-ed loans to choice customers, almost always foreign governments or international institutions such as the Asia Development Bank.

The samurai bonds and yen loans are floated inside Japan, where interest rates are lower than anywhere except Switzerland. Daiwa Securities recently managed bond issue for the French national railway system carrying an interest rate of 8.2 percent for 10 years.

On those terms, the supply of customers would be almost unlimited, but Daiwa's Koichi Ishimura, deputy general manager for inter-national finance, observed, "We have decided to do things slowly."

One reason, he explained, is that

sudden expansion of yen loans overseas would make it difficult for the Japanese government to issue its bonds, at even lower rates, in Japan. Daiwa and three other leading investment bouses have agreed with the Finance Ministry to keep the lid on, an example of government-business cooperation

Although Japanese bankers and bureaucrats fend frequently, there is a fundamental agreement among them about what's best for Japan and for the investment business

That entwining of national interest and pursuit of profits also limits the export of capital in the form of yen loans. Banks must, under government guidelines, give priority to supranational institutions or to governments of countries that import Japanese products or supply Japan with natural

That cuts out many borrowers "We get many requests but are forced to explain (to many customers] that they are not in the right category," said Mr. Hashimoto of the Bank of Tokyo. "There are

Despite all these restrictions, Japanese banks will play a much larger role in all financial fields in the 1980s, experts agree. Banks and investment houses already are helping recycle the Middle Eastern countries' oil dollars and the influx of that money has helped Tokyo's stock market become second only to New York's in trading volume.

The yen is destined to become a much more important international currency, used increasingly as a reserve currency and for settle-ments in foreign trade, the experts

"In the long run, say maybe five or 10 years, Tokyo will be another London," said Mr. Hayben of the Bank of America. "It's got every-thing. It has half the gross national product of Asia, the best telecom-munications facilities. It won't dominate Asia in the same sense that London once dominated Europe, but it will definitely be one of the big three along with Singapore and Hong Kong.

Japan to Weigh EEC Car Limit

TOKYO — Japan will decide what measures it is prepared to take to limit car exports to the EEC before International Trade Minister Rokusuke Tanaka begins his visit to Europe on June 17, his

deputy said in Tokyo.

Naohiro Amaya, vice minister of international trade and industry. said Saturday that the EEC Commission told him during his visit to Brussels last week that the EEC might have to invoke measures to restrict imports of Japanese cars unless Japan curbed its shipments.

Japan has repeatedly pointed to national curbs on its exports when rejecting EEC calls to limit its sales. Mr. Amaya said that even in West Germany, whose leaders have expressed support for the principle of free trade, pressure was growing to restrict Japanese car imports because of the troubled domestic economy.

Airbus Seeks Backing in 150-Seater Challenge...

consortium member, Messer-

whether to lend more money to its. Industrie for enlarging its family consortium member, Messer- of planes, which now consists of

New York Times Service
TOULOUSE, France — In the next few months, West European governments must decide whether to invest about \$15 billion in a battle with the U.S. aircraft industry to fill what is called "the hole in the sky" — an expected \$50-billion demand for a new and smaller fuel-efficient airliner.

Airlines say that by about 1987 they will need a new 150-seat aircraft to replace their aging fleets of fuel-thirsty DC-9s and Boeing 727s as well as similar but less successful European-built aircraft such as the French Caravelle and the British Trideot and BAC-111.

Throughout the world, the growth of feeder routes and domestic traffic is forcing airlines toward smaller aircraft. Rising fuel costs are also encouraging aircraft builders to make their planes more

Among big airlines, Delta, United, Trans World, American, Eastern and Air France have said they. are interested in such a plane. The

industry believes total orders worldwide could reach 2,000 by the end of the 1980s. The chances are that Enrope will decide to enter the race to fill this hole in airline fleets, offering a; slimmed-down version of the European Airbus, which is assembled in Toulouse. The decision will be a momentous one for the companies and governments concerned — the Airbus is a joint product of Britain, France, West Germany and Spain — with the long-term future

of the whole Airbus project at Airbus Industrie, the consortium that builds and markets the Airbus, wants the go-ahead by the end of the year so that it can have its plane ready by 1987 and not fall behind its rivals.

Competition is already heating up in the race to produce a new 150-seater. Boeing plans to offer a new 150-scater, possibly developed in cooperation with Japan. Earlier this month, McDonnell Douglas said it was teaming with Fokker, the Dutch sircraft company, to deign another entrant.

Delta Air Lines announced in February that it would spend \$5. billion on such a plane and said it hoped that Airbus, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas would compete for the orders.

Those in Europe who favor building a 150-seater Airbus argue that this is the logical next step for Europe to take if it wants to remain in the aircraft industry and

Exxon Sees Rise In 'Synfuel' Use

HOUSTON - The United States' dependence on foreign oil will probably increase during this decade, an Exxon report says, but it should drop significantly in the

Exxon's annual "Energy Outlook" cited "conservation and substitution of other fuels," for oil and improved efficiency of cars and trucks as major factors in holding

down future oil consumption.

The report predicted that synthetic fuels will replace petroleum , in the future and that worldwide coal use will rise significantly in the next 20 years. It said liquid fuels from coal and shale will be commercially available in the mid-1980s and could account for 34 percent of the national oil supply

Eurobond Yields* Week Ended May 26

International institu-	
tions .	14.62 %
industrials long term	14.52.%
industrials, medium term	15.18 %
Canadian dollars medi-	
din term	14.87 %
LIEBOD for medium term.	16 75 %
Unit of acc long term	10.64 %
Unit of acc. long term Colculated by Listenbaury Stoc	k Exchense
Market Turnever	

Week Ended May 29

1,272.0 1,027.5 244.5 3,036.4 2,699.9 336.5 further enlarge its share of the world market. "Airbus has put Europe back in

the civil aviation business," said Bernard Lathiere, the former French civil servant who runs Airbus Industrie. "Europe wants to stay in that business, so we have to keep moving." **Monopoly Breaker**

Since it first flew in 1972, the Airbus has succeeded in breaking the United States' near-monopoly on the civil aircraft market, grab-bing 50 percent of all sales of widebodied, short-havi jets and about 15 percent of the total market for civil passenger planes. With a new 150-seater, Mr. Lathiere hopes Eu-rope could raise its share of the world civil aircraft market to close to 30 percent.

France seems keenest on the idea. And Aerospatiale, the stateowned aircraft company, which has a 37.9 percent stake in Airbus Industrie and is run by President Francois Mitterrand's brother, should have no trouble getting its share of the development costs. But West Germany, beset by fi-nancial pressures, is uncertain

By Peter Millership

SCHIPHOL, Netherlands -

Fokker, the Dutch aircraft firm

made legend by the "Red Baron"
German fighter ace during the
First World War, is preparing to
put a new breed of jets in the air

With cash backing from the Dutch government and partner-

ship with McDonnell Douglas of

the United States, Fokker hopes to

consolidate its return from the

brink of ruin three years ago by producing a medium-range 150-

sear jet ardiner by 1986.

McDonnell Douglas's civil

plane sales have been flagging

particularly since the 1979 crash in

Chicago of its wide-bodied DC-10.

But the agreement has won the

confidence of the Dutch stock

market where Fokker shares have

increased more than 70 percent in

156-Seater Market

tures hinge on catching the 150-scater market, replacing existing short-haul jets such as the Boeing 727 and McDonnell Douglas's

own DC-9. Fokker believes this

market could reach 2,000 planes

One U.S. airline, United, has said it will spend \$9 billion on short-hanl airliners between 1986

Fokker is less than a tenth the

size of the large McDonnell Doug-las, but the U.S. company lost \$140 million on the civil successful

side last year and hopes the tie-up

Aviation industry analysts said the new short-haul airplane, to be

known as the MDF-100, will be

based on Fokker's F-29 air frame

which has been undergoing tests

Fokker's two existing produc-

will usher in a recovery in sales.

Both companies think their fu-

by the 1990s.

five months.

and 1992.

for some time.

schmitt-Boelkow-Blohm, which also has a 37.9-percent stake in Airbus. It is also unclear whether Britain will help British Aerospace, which has a 20-percent stake, or whether Spain will come to the aid of its member, CASA, with a 4.2-So Airbus Industrie is looking

for possible new partners to help it build the A-320, as the 150-seater is designated. Mr. Lathiere said he is talking with McDonnell Douglas, Fokker, Japanese aircraft com-panies and Saab in Sweden, though nothing has been decided yet. "I am talking to everyone," he

A battle is shaping up over providing an engine for the A-320. General Electric, in partnership with Snecma, the French engine maker, has a suitable engine, called the CFM-56. Rolls-Royce, in partnership with Japanese interests, has the Rolls-Royce-Japanese RF-500. Pratt & Whitney plans to develop a new engine, the PW-

The 150-seater is one of three projects under study by Airbus

tion aircraft, the F-27 and F-28, al-though still selling well, are aging and a new addition is felt to be

The two companies are, however, still looking for other partners

to join the project on a risk-sharing basis. The director of Fokker's

finance, Hulbertus Grobben, said

there was a fair possibility of Japa-

the brink of failure was supervised

by the company's president and

chief executive Frans Swarttouw,

recruited three years ago after the merger of Fokker and Vereinigte

Flugtechnische Werke of Bremen.

Merger Foundered

working with two governments that were constantly backing na-

tional projects. But a spokesman

pointed out that the venture with

McDonnell Douglas was not a

Mr. Swarttouw abandoned the

company's exclusively European outlook and took the short-haul

project to potential partners in the United States and Japan before phimping for McDonnell Douglas. The new plane would be built on

parallel production lines in Am-sterdam and Long Beach, Calif.,

giving the two companies the ad-vantage that it could be sold in the

United States as an U.S. product

and in Europe as a European prod-

In the last year be has seen

Fokker's profits double to reach 10

million guilders (\$4 million).

If successful, the MDF-100 will

follow a long line of Fokker trail-

Fokker's return to success from

nese involvement.

for building a 350-seater "stretched" Airbus and a four-engined, long-range one. But he said that the project to build a 150-seater is much more topical," and in seeking to push

the A-300 and the slightly smaller A-310. Mr. Lathiere also has plans

ahead with it, Airbus Industrie is betting it can show the world that the success it is enjoying with the A-300 and the A-310 is no flash in So far, 40 airlines have ordered 469 of Airbus Industrie's plump Airbuses. Mr. Lathiere reckons that these airlines' future needs

alone will swell his order book to

at least 850, making total sales of 1,000 possible. Airbus is by far the most sucessful passenger jet ever built in Europe, with sales already well in excess of the Caravelle, the British VC-10 and BAC-111 or the British-French Concorde, Eventually it may also become the first profita-

To launch the Airbus, participating governments advanced about \$1.5 billion, which is being

The company was founded by Antony Fokker, a Dutchman who left his native country in 1910 for Germany. He developed the tri-wing Fokker D-7 flown by Manfred von Richthofen, the "Red Baron," and its distinctive shape rapidly became a symbol of Imperial German airpower. After the war, Fokker returned to the

In 1923, the Fokker F-4, capable of carrying 11 passengers, made the first non-stop flight across the

United States. A Fokker spokesman said the new MDF-100 would be a pioneer in methods of fuel economy with an advanced wing design devel-oped by the Dutch national aero-

...Fokker-McDonnell Hopes High

of the three or four fitted to other wide-bodied aircraft. "Eastern found it was saving \$1.5 million a Netherlands and set up a factory. year in fuel costs flying an Airbus," said Mr. Lathiere. Purchasers of the Airbus can have the engine of their choice. But

in practice it has only been powered by GE and Pratt & Whit-

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ney "big blade" engines, which are more economical. As a result, about a third of each Airbus, in terms of value, is U.S.-built. space laboratory.

Mr. Swarttouw dissolved the merger, which had foundered be-cause of the failure with heavy losses of a project to design a short-haul airliner. **OESTERREISCHISCHE ALPINE MONTANGESELLSCHAFT** Fokker said the main obstacle to Loan of 1965-1985 5 34 % the project was the difficulty of Eleventh drawing of May 13, 1981

It is brought to the attention of holders of the above mentioned bonds that the amortization quota of U.S. 2919,000.- maturing June 15, 1981 has been effected partially through repurchases in the market and partially through drawing by

From this drawing, it has resulted that the bonds remaining outstanding of U.S. \$1,000.- comprised between the numbers 2990 to 3020 inclusive and the bonds remaining outstanding of U.S. \$250.- comprised between the numbers 2216 to 3027 inclusive will be redeemable at par as of June 15, 1981 with the

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A., Bruxelles Kredietbank S.A., Bruxelles Société Générale de Banque, Bruxelles Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Amsterdam Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, Amsterd Crédit Commercial de France, Paris Hill Samuel & Co., Ltd., Londres Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., Londres Samuel Montagn & Co., Ltd., Londres Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, Luxembourg Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Vicane Oesterreichische Länderbank AG, Vicane Bank of America NT & SA, San Francisco Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York. Coupons maturing June 15, 1981 are payable with these same institu-

It is reminded that the following bonds, drawn at previous drawings have not yet been presented for payment:

	U.S. \$250	U.S. \$1,000
Maturity 15-6-1975	10112	_
15-6-1978	_	2406
15-6-1980	6262/64	5332/33
	6274/75	5360/63
	6278	
	6282/92	
	6300	
	6349/53	
	6421	
	6503/11	
	6558/59	
	6564/68	
	6581/82	
Amount personaling automating	sfter lime 15, 1981-	

Amount remaining outstanding after June 15, 1981; U.S.\$4,236,000.- represented by 3177 bonds of U.S.\$1,000.-, 4236 bonds of U.S.\$ 250.-

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme

Luxembourg, June 1st, 1981.

CURRENCY RATES Interbank exchange rates for May 29, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Amsterdam Srusset (a) Frankfuri Loadon (b) Milan Mar York Peris Zurich ECU	\$ 2.586 37.94 2.1368 2.0687 1,156.95 5.543 2.0787 1,8738	1 5.34 76.53 4.8165 2.974.50 2.972 11.413 4.2871 8.5267	D.M. 171.25 ** 16.305 4.628 497.30 0.4301 227.55 ** 88.6501 ** 2.5435	F.F. 46.745 * 6.855 41,93 * 11,5125 209.03 0,1799 37.27 * 6.0532	2,011 x 2,011 x 2,374,20 	01dr. 14.66 89.96 - 5.3477 447.37 0.3851 214.32 - 80.095 - 2.827	1.F. 6.100 ° 1.137 ° 78.57 38.595 0.2637 14.623 ° 5.6593 ° 41.6776	5.F. 124.70* 18,3275 112,334* 4,2937 598.12 0,482 247,35* 2,2458	D.K. 25.37* 5.186 31.77* 151.30 1.136 75.83* 28.3271*
			D	oller V	aines				

Per U.S.S 0.0724 Israeli thekel 10.825 0.0045 Japanete yen 223.575 3.5394 Kuwalii dizor 0.2786 2.1545 N.A. 465.25 92.05

Equiv.

0.441 Singapora's

N.A. S. Adricon road

0.6015 S. Koruca won

0.9106 Separata posada

0.2026 Swedlah teresa

0.0026 Terbusa's

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lag: 1,3747 irish £



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TITRES NON ENCORE PRÉSENTÉS AU REMBOURSEMENT: ÉCHÉANCE AU 1.7.78: № 8781 à 8783.

LA REDOUTE À ROUBAIX

Corporation organized under French Law (Société Anonymo) Capital: French france 46,289,480 Registered Hend Office: 57, rue de Blanchemaille, 59100 ROUBAIX (France) Trade Register: E.C.S. ROUBAIX B 475682 522

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE NOTEHOLDERS 143% 1980-1985

FIRST NOTICE

The holders of international notes 14%% 1980-1985 issued by LA REDOUTE A ROUBAIN are convened to an Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at 57, rue de Blanchemaille, ROUBAIX (France), on June 18, 1981 at 11.30 a.m. in order to consider the following agenda:

Communication of the board of Directors relating to:
1. Partial assets of LA REDOUTE À ROUBAIX transferred

to three of its subsidiaries;
2. Amendments of the articles of association inclunamely the transfer of the head office, the alteration of the name and activity of the company as well as the change of the company into a "Societé Anonyme" governed by the articles 118 to 150 of the French law of July 24, 1966 relating to

Commercial Companies;
Approval of the proposal for the partial transfer of assets
Approval of the proposal of the alteration of the Company's

Decision on the method of recording the documents of the

General meeting Powers to be conferred for the execution of the required

To permit the noteholders to attend or to be represented at this meeting, the notes or their deposit receipts, must be deposited at least five days before date fixed for the meeting, at the offices of the hanks having participated in the placing of these notes and from whom proxies or admission cards can be requested. This meeting shall be validly held if the holders of fifty per cent of

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Institutions Create Bull Market for Analysts

By Kenneth B. Noble New York Times Service

NEW YORK - It used to be that to make big money in stocks on Wall Street, a persoo had to know how to sell — not understand - stocks. That may oo longer be true.

Once the poor relations of the equity business — at least in com-parison with their revenue-prolucing sales brethren on the retail side — top-ranked analysts at Wall Street brokerage firms are beginning to command salaries and perquisites that could make people on the sales side envious.

With first-rate analysts hard to come by, some are now receiving offers in the \$125,000- to \$175,000a-year range, plus generous

Moreover, with many firms once again flush with the type of cash it takes to hire and keep a crackerjack analytical team, the search for qualified analysts is becoming more intense — and less gentle.

In one incident, as recalled by an officer of a leading brokerage house who refused to be named. the research director of a major brokerage house, under pressure from his management to produce a top-drawer staff and driven by the futility of several months of intense but unsuccessful recruiting,

f	Gol	d Optic	OEIS (price	h \$/ec.)
Н	Prious	Aug.	Nov.	Onion for
	\$60000 50000	21.00-23.00 11.00-13.00 4,00- 8,00 3,00- 5,00 1,00- 2,00	29.00-39.00 21.00-34.00 14.00-17.00 9.00-12.00	Feb. 82 stort on Aug. 3. 1981
		Gold 4	74.50-478.50	

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tax treaty meets this facility. AMSTERDAM DEPOSTTARY COMPANY N.V.

erdam, 22nd May 1981

Top People Can Command Salaries In the \$125,000 to \$175,000 Range Pedone Associates, an executive search firm. "It's hard to justify

someone covering a small portion of the Standard & Poor 500 to

receive compensation in excess of

\$200,000, but a technology analyst

can easily make \$200,000 upwards

without causing as great an up-

Most top analysts, though, tend to be involved in more than pure research. "No one can justify

\$200,000 just for doing institutional research," Mr. Pedooe said.
"You have to combine that with

corporate finance, consulting and

ideas for retail sales - and it's

only the major industry analysts,

especially in the technology and

energy-related fields, that are re-

ceiving this high compensation -

a far greater amount are in the the \$125,000 to \$175,000 range and

most senior analysts are making

Mr. Pedone estimated that the

top 26 research firms oo Wall

Street employ about 700 analysts.
The bull market in analysts is

oot only affecting the salaries of

the superstars but also recent busi-

oess administratioo graduates.

"Bright young analysts right out of

business schools are commanding

anywhere from \$30,000 to \$50,000

to start in total packages," Mr.

Institutional Money

for analysts is the resurgence of in-terest in the equity markets by in-

The biggest factor in the push

Competition for the institutional

dollar has become so heated that

firms are pirating their competi-

tors' star analysis with unusual

compensatoo packages. While body snatching is hardly new to

Wall Street, industry experts say that attempts to lure the research

cyclical patterns of outbidding one

another for talent," said Mr. Balog, "It might be a little worse this time because Wall Street is coming

off a good year and there was a

relative shortage of oew talent dur-ing most of the 70s, when the Street didn't look like such a good

Luring top analysts requires in-

genmity in creating an attractive

compensation package. Typically, a prominent analyst may be of-

fered a base salary and bonus, plus

finance business. One well-known

personality reportedly asked for a

guaraoteed bonus plus a

for the industry, most of the analysts were treated pretty well in

year-end bonuses, so to shake a

guy loose right now, it takes a lot

Consolidated Trading

Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended May 29, 1981

Treasury Bills

Because 1980 was a good year

percentage of the corporate

The Street goes through these

people away has a new intensity.

more than \$100,000."

Balog said.

stitutions.

place to be,"

limousine.

offered to double the salary of a young, much sought-after analyst. Several senior analysts at both firms become extremely upset by the offer and threatened to leave unless their salaries were adjusted accordingly. To pacify the dissidents, higher bonuses were promised for everyone. The research director, blamed

for failing as a recruiter, resigned.

Among Wall Street firms bidding to improve their research staffs, Dean Witter Reynolds is often mentioned at the top of the list. "About two years ago Dean Witter made an all-out effort to be the best in the institutional business - they wanted to hire block traders and the really superstar analysts," said Hugh A. Johnson Jr.

of First Albany. Soon Dean Witter lured William Young, a respected chemical analyst, from Morgan Stanley and ames McCade from Dooaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, each reportedly for more than \$200,000 a year in

total compensation. Other recent defections include Mary Ann Keller of Kidder, Peabody, an automobile analyst and one of Wall Street's most prominent names, who switched to Paine Webber; and Winstoo Himsworth, a telecommunications expert, who moved from Salomon Brothers to

Lehman Brothers.
"I wouldn't say that it's outlandish that the Reggie Jacksons of the analytical business are making over \$200,000," said James Balog. senior executive vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Caused Bitterness

Two industry trade publications, The Wall Street Letter and Securities Week, recently reported that Diana Temple, a research analyst covering cosmetics, beverages and tobacco with Wertheim & Co., was offered a total compensation package in excess of \$200,000 by Salomon Brothers. Mrs. Temple, 35, refused to comment on her compensation package at Salomon. The offer, however, was said to

oess within the firm "It caused a big uproar when her salary was reported oo Wall Street," said Frank Pedone of

have caused a great deal of bitter-

Venezuelan Oil Income United Press Interna

CARACAS - Venezuela's oil income this year may decline by about \$1.3 billion as a result of the recent agreement by Venezuela and nine other OPEC nations to cut oil production, according to sources at the Ministry of Energy

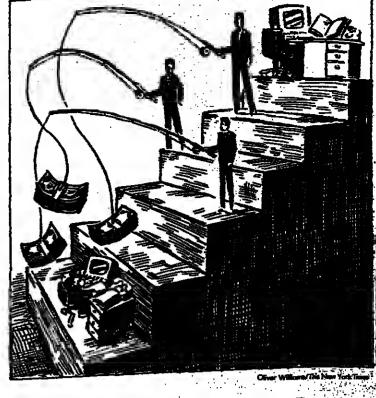
of bocks," one research director The push for upgrading research staffs is in sharp contrast to the at-

titude that many financially troubled brokerage houses took for most of the 1970s, especially after the coming of negotiated commis-sions on May 1, 1975.

"Nobody foresaw that there would be such a significant drop in commissions charged institutions over the oext two years," said Per-rin Long of Lipper Analytical Ser-

The sharp stock price decline and brokers' trading losses appeared to bottom out m 1978, and securities firms began to look more closely at reviving their research staffs.

With revenue again flowing from the institutions, "it was now thought that attracting institutional business would be perhaps more a function of the firm's having well-known research analysts than its trading capability," Mr. Long



Gambling on Foreign Exchange Marts: The Betting Ranges Into the Trillions

NEW YORK - The largest gambling casino in the world is not located in any particular spot. It is called the interbank market for foreign exchange, and it exists in the telecommunication systems that link banks, multinational corporations and currency speculators

all over the globe. fts primary purpose is to pro-vide ways to hedge the transactions of international trade against shifts in the values of currencies. But it is also the chief arena for wagering on world events, from interest rates and election upsets to

military invasions. Speculators buy and sell currencies for immediate delivery - the spot market - or for future deliv-- the forward market. There are no stocks or bonds or certificates of deposit, only silent entries in computers. The play is strictly big league: The smallest trades are for \$1 million, and although no one is certain just how large a mar-ket it is, some estimates have put the betting handle as high as \$100 trillion a year.

'Playing Crosses'

Whiplash swings in currency rates can be treacherous. But for the conservative-minded, there is a gambit known as "playing crosses." It is a tactic that small investors can emulate, within strict limits, with currency futures contracts on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange's International Monetary Market.

Cross rates are the price relabonships between currencies other than the dollar - between francs and guilders, for example, or bira and yen. A cross-rate position is essentially a spread, in which a speculator simultaneously buys ne currency and sells another currency short. (In foreign exchange parlance, the word "spread" de-

Consolidated Trading

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New highs: 246 ; new lows: 70

Volume

212,570,000 shares 214,630,900 shares 154,210,000 shares 4,775,523,043 shares 4,430,480,000 shares 2,007,890,000 shares

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BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, CASE NO. 3-81-00111

In re: ITEL CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF CLAIMS BAR DATE (Last Date to File Claims),

AND OF CLAIMS PROCEDURE

TO: CREDITORS AND EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS OF

DEBTOR. ITEL CORPORATION:

a Delaware corporation, Debtor.

ITEL CORPORATION AND TO ANY PERSON OR GOVERN-MENTAL UNIT THAT ASSERTS A CLAIM AGAINST THE

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE: The Uolted States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California (Hooorable Lloyd

King, presiding) has entered its Order requiring all entities that assert claims against Itel Corporatioo or any of the entities listed on the list of "Other Names" published in this publication on February 3. 1981, and that wish to vote on a plan or to share in this estate to file proofs of claim oo or

before 4:30 p.m., P.O.T., JULY 31, 1981, or be FOREVER BARRED

from sharing in this estate or being treated as a creditor for purposes of voting or distribution.

This claim filing requirement applies to all prepetition claims (claims that arose before January 19, 1981). However, claims for principal or interest under the debtor's public or guaranteed (Eurobond) debentures have been exempted

from the claim filing requirement, and need not file proofs of claim now, as long as the only claim asserted is for prin-cipal and interest under the debenture. Holders of the debtor's

preferred or common stock need not file proofs of interest with respect to their stock now, However, If any stockholder

asserts a claim against or equity interest in the debtor other than one evidenced by and based only on the shares of stock, a proof of such claim or interest must be filed as described Alt claims must be filed in duplicate, and may be filed

by mail with the Clerk. United States Bankruptcy Court. Room 17409. 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California

94102 or by delivery to the Clerk at that address. A full copy of

WALTER T. MONIZ, Clerk

United States Bankruptcy Court

the Court's Order may be obtained from the Clerk of the Court, or by writing to: Bar Order, Itel Corporation Litigation Support Division, Two Embarcadero Center, Sulte 1600.

scribes a tactic of buying and sell-ing a single currency for delivery at different times in the future.)

Some crosses are so well established that currency traders have given them nicknames. Playing British pounds against Canadian dollars, for example, is called the Commonwealth Cross. Pounds against the Japanese yen is called the Oil Cross, explains David H. Arbesman, who heads the internabonal currency department of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. "The British are oil exporters, and Japan is entirely dependent oo oil imports. So people buy pounds and sell yeu short when the oil price

When fears arose that the Soviet When fears arose that the Soviet
Union might invade Polaod,
some nervous
capital fled
West Germany
to seek sanctuary in London,
so the tactic of
buying pounds
with a and selling
Deutsche marks
short became known as the Polish

short became known as the Polish cross. And some traders call marks against the French franc the Iron

Crosses are relatively conservative because being both long and short protects the speculator to some degree against swings in the dollar. "Playing cross rates is a little less risky than buying or shorting a single currency outright," says James D. Leatherberry, research vice president for ContiCurrency Inc., a subsidiary of ContiCommodity, itself a subsidiary of Continental Grain. "If the dollar were to turn down while you were long yen and short marks," he explains, "you would lose in the marks but you would gain in the

The most heavily traded cross is marks against Swiss francs - but judging which to buy and which to sell is oot easy. When the dollar was rising earlier this year the mark fell faster than the Swiss franc because of West Germany's troubled economy. So the trick was to buy Swiss francs and short

Interest Rates

A few weeks ago, however, the mark was so low that sellers began to worry it might sooo rally. "We're seeing a good deal of inter-est in buying marks," reports John M. O'Conner, a trader for New York's James Sinclair & Co.

As most traders see it, the key to exchange rates is interest rates: When a country's interest rates are high, yield-sensitive capital moves ioto that country's currency and the buying pushes the currency up. But fundamental economics is crucial, too. In West Germany's case, oot only are its interest rates high - the three-month Euromarket rate for marks is 13 percent, almost 3 percent higher than the rate for Swiss francs; also, the Polisb crisis has abated and West Germaoy seems to be improving its trade balance. But a reverse play is developing.

The French currency has plunged since Francois Mitterrand's victory

at the polls, and it does not appear likely to recover with parliame ry elections coming up: As currency traders see it, it is virtually as bearish if Mr. Mitterrand fails to obtain a parliamentary majority if he succeeds. Both the French franc and the mark are part of the European Mooetary System's "snake," whose terms require member nations to support each other's currencies.

Thus, West Germany's Bundesbank has been selling marks to buy French francs. That has turned speculators back to shorting marks in favor of Swiss francs. "People are seeking to bail out of the EMS." says Mr. O'Conner, "and Swissies aren't in the EMS. The fear is that if the EMS breaks up, it will fly like shrapnel - you don't know which way it will go."

Ordinary investors can play crosses, after a fashion, by simultaocously buying and shorting futures contracts on the Chicago exchange's monetary market. The market offers contracts ex-

piring in the third week of June, September, December and March. Trading is meager, bowever, in all but the most prominent currencies, which makes it difficult for a speculator to trade in and out.

Furthermore, the rules on margin requirements are oumbingly complex. Only certain contracts qualify for "iotercommodity spreads," the market's version of a

Initial margins are fixed - "a. performance bond rather than a down payment," explains ConbCommodity's Mr. Leatherberry. For instance, a contract to buy 125,000 Swiss francs requires \$2,000 no matter what the franc's. value. (Values are quoted in hundredths of a cent per unit of cur-Swiss-franc contract is nominally worth \$60,725.) For marks, the initial margin is \$1,500. Those are the market's requirements. Some brokerage firms require more.

To set up a cross, a speculator puts up only the higher of the two margins. For example, if he buys a cootract for Swiss francs and sells a mark contract short, or vice versa, be puts up \$2,000. Only \$1,500 of that, however, is

maintenance margin. If prices go against the speculator, he is free to lose up to \$500 before having to scrape up more margin. If he loses more, he must put enough additional money into his account to restore his balance to \$2,000.

U.K. Firm to Attempt Salvage of War Gold

LONDON - Operations to recover 5 tons of Soviet gold-from a British warship sunk in the Barents Sea in World War II will begin this summer, a salvage firm said. The gold was bound for the United States on the cruiser Edinburgh in 1942 as Soviet payment for war supplies when it was torpedoed by a German submarine north of Murmansk, in waters about 800 feet deep.

Jessop Marine Recoveries, base in Yorkshire, said Saturday it had Soviet and British authorization to raise the gold, now valued at about \$100 million. The Sunday Times said Jessop Marine would keep about \$44 million — one-tenth of which would go for salvage costs
— and the rest would be split 2-tot by the Soviet Union and Britain. the United States having been paid by insurers.

Kredietlux Indices (Base 100 May 1, 1977)

LA REDOUTE À ROUBAIX

oration organized moder French Law (Societé Ano Capital: French franca 46,289,450 Registered Hend Office: 57, Rue de BlanchenniHe 59100 SOUBAIX (France). Trade register: S.C.S. BOUBAIX B 475 682 522.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE NOTEHOLDERS 14%% 1980-1985

FIRST NOTICE

The holders of international notes 144% 1980-1985 insued by LA REDOUTE A ROUBAIX are convened to an Ordinary General Meeting to be held at 57. Rue de Blanchemaille, ROUBAIX (France), on June 18, 1981, at 11 a.m. in order to consider the following agenda:

— Appointment of the noteholders' permanent representatives, designation of the substitute representatives.

— Determination of the noteholders' representatives' capacities and of the indemnities given to the permanent representatives.

To permit the noteholders to attend or to be represented at this meeting, the notes or their deposit receipts, must be deposited at least five days before the date fixed for the meeting, at the offices of the hunks having participated to the placing of these notes and from whom proxies or admission cards can be requested. This meeting shall be validly held if the holders of fiventy five per cent of the outstanding notes are present in person or represented.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

All these Notes have been sold This announcement appears as a motter of record only



Petróleos Mexicanos

a decentralized Public Agency of the United Mexican States

125,000,000 United States Dollars Floating Rate Notes due 1988/1991

Manufacturers Honover Limited

Crédit Commercial de France

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Bank of America International Limited

Crédit Lyonnais

County Bank Limited

IBJ International Limited

Daiwa Europe Limited

Kredietbank International Group

International Mexican Bank Limited Lloyds Bank International Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Alchit Bank at Enwait (E.S.C.) • A.E.Ames & Co. Limited • Arab Bank Investment Company Limited • Backe Halsey Shart Shields Incorporated
Banca del Goldando • Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited • Bank Julius Base International Limited • Bank Marx Fischer ECV
Bank the Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengeselischaft • Bank Gutzwiller, Eurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited • Bank Lea International Lid.
Bank Mees & Hope NV • Bank of Tokyo International Limited • Bankess Trust International Limited • Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Françoise du Commerce Exiétieur • Banque Générale du Limited but Limited • Banque Internationale à Limited but Genérale du Limited • Banque Internationale à Limited • Banque Générale du Limited • Banque Internationale à Limited • Banque Worms
Banque de Neuflire, Schlumberger, Maillet • Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas • Banque Privée de Gestion Financière B.PG.F • Banque Worms Bernque de Neufline, Schlumberger, Meillet • Bernque de Feirs et das Feirs-sus • Bernque Fraves de Gestion Francische Ergen Bernke Berngue vorm Berning Brothers & Co., Limited • Bergen Bernk Gernament Berning Berni nt-Bankverein • Dat-John Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V. • Richard Dans & Co. Bankers • DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

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Dillon, Read Oversens Corporation • Dresdier Bank Aktiengesselschaft • Dressi Sumham Lambert Incorporated
European Banking Company Limited • Fuji International Finance Limited • Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna • Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
Girasentrale und Bank der österreichischen Spatiansen Aktiengessellschaft • Goldman Sachs International Corp. • Japan International Bank Limited
Eunsallis International Bank S.A. • Eldes Peabody International Limited • Europi Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

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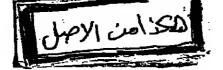
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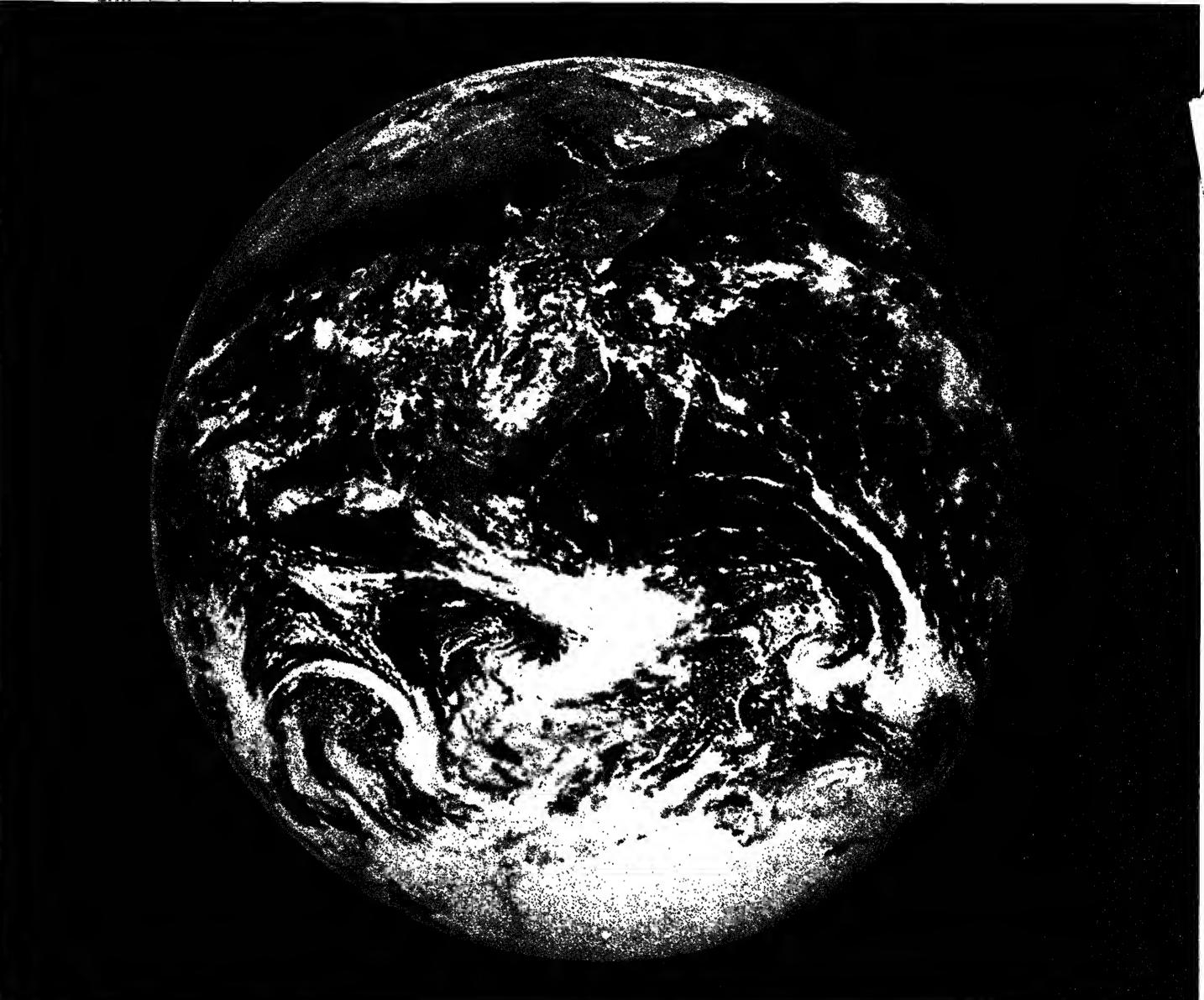
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San Francisco. California 94111. United States of America. New Issue . April 8 1981



Dominion Bridge has grown to span the world.



Nowour new name does too. AMCA INTERNATIONAL

On April 28, 1981, our shareholders voted to change our corporate name. Today it becomes official: We're AMCA International Limited.

For 99 years, we have been Dominion Bridge—we helped "bridge" Canada. But bridge building is now a small part of our business.

Eight years ago we formed a new subsidiary in the United States, AMCA (AMerican/CAnadian), to reflect growing activities in all of North America.

AMCA is now an international diversified company with 1981 sales expected to exceed \$1.5 billion—in steel-based, industrial, engineering and construction products and services. We

market our output in over 100 countries. (The Dominion Bridge name will still be retained by certain of AMCA's operations in Canada.)

We have a new corporate name, but are still committed to the metals technology we know best and to strategic development worldwide—no single-industry or single-nation dependency. We plan to continue our 1970's growth record—sales and earnings increased at compounded annual rates of 21 percent and 28 percent respectively. Those results put us among the leading corporations in North America in providing our shareholders with outstanding returns

(stock price appreciation plus dividends).

We intend to remain in that position and, as a result, expect that our ads will continue to talk about our financial feats—as well as our engineering and construction ones.

AMCA International is listed on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges. Our new ticker symbol is AIL. Beginning today, look for us in the stock tables under AMCA INT.

Write for our new booklet. "The World of AMCA International." to: Department T, AMCA International, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755.



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6 1/4 % 1996 Doc 22 1/2 1 Dec 96 5 245 1 £455 2.60 5 100 Phillips Lumps 84.70 1 Jone 9 fill 42.50 - 43/4 % 1983 Jone 85 modurity fill 20 1/2 18.27 8.26 5 75 Rhonk Organiyat 48 86 1 £6 Feb 74 6 411 -	5 1/2 % 1988 Alor 81 moturity \$24 1/5 5 39 Cruicher Fin 72.36 IS Decide 8 3/4 % 1995 Dec 81 1/4 moturity 334 8/9 915 Cumming 1rif Fin 18.35 30 Jun 72 91/4 % 1986 Oct 94 moturity 524 1/2	15.31 8.47 8.344 %, 1995 Oct 25.1/2 instrict y 9.69 24.72 1.33 9.00 1.32 9.70 17.1/2 17.00 201 Gos 3.120 25.95 9 25.1/2 %, 1995 Sep 25	Attatige 1 Attativi Attativi Attaniës AutoPim
4 1/4 % 1997 Feb 48 maturity p doi: 8/4 to 42 5.81 doi: 30 Rollmann; int ledi-48 1. Jun 72 p 67 1/2 61/4 % 1992 Jun 70 1/4 tochurity p 111 28.89 5.14 544 Soreton Overston 5.65	970 Cummins int Fin 27.65 1 May 49 5 % 1981 Aug 134 maturity \$26 [44 \$22 Dumon Corp 13.75 1 Jxl 73	1.95 3.58 5 % 1998 Feb 199 1/2 micharity 9471/2 4.19-4.09 1.50 Tyco Intern 16.26 1 Nov 69 3.56- 1.58 5 % 1968 Aper 81 micharity 96] 1/2 25,14 3.09 396,41 2.25 42/4 % 1982 3.01 99 1/4 micharity 9 56 .75- 5.71	AfwdOc AutoTrol AutMdLb Autotrol
# 324 % 1980 Dec 92 1/2 motor(% 8.223 2.66 2.89) # 22 Sometvik Ab 23.74 Jun 70 str 201.40 # 1/4 % 1988 Abor 101 8 Mor 46 \$42 1/9 7.35 2.88 # 330 Society Welder 115.50 Jun 70 \$9.325 # 5 1/4 % 1987 Moy 67 motor(% 8.223 2.66 2.89)	\$30 Dark Industries Ho.10 1 Sep 72 4 3/4 % 1987 Aug 74 1/2 maturity 999 915 Denny's Intern 24.41 1 Oct 69 51/2 % 1989 Mar 73 maturity 541	31.79 5.36 870 Vence Intl Fin 22.79 1 Merr 87 section 3.12 1.19 2.6 8.12 5.199 Mer 98 nontrivity 3.30 1/2 1.19 2.6 18.44 3.29 41.45 1.199 Merr 10.01 27 montrivity 5.07 1.4 18.76 2.8 18.44 3.29	Avntk B AveryC AztcMt & AztcRsc
5 1/4 % 1987 (May 4 67 motharity P417 1/4 422.54 1.87 5 best Finance 15.51 30 Jun 76 1/1 282.55 metharity 544 1/2 5.14 8.87 170 Switzs Bonk Corn 1 Sep 80 170 W 1990 Dec 76 1/2 motharity 8 10 23.48 4.78	9 Dictoshone Int 34.19 1 Oct 68 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	73.01 746 Wormer Lonsbert 28.03 1 Apr 73 1 Apr 73 1 / 2 % 1987 Apr 70 moturity 5 48 41.47 5.56 1 / 2 % 1987 Apr 70 Apr 76 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4 / 4	BBDQ 3.20 BDM .15e BolrdCp I BakerFs 2a
527 Tovier Woodrow 15. Jon 81 p+64 - 8.34 % 1979 Dec 165.3/4 1 Nov 90 p 573 1.32 2.23 1 525 Thorn Intern 1 Nov 70 p 347 - 7 % 1990 Jul 180 10 Jun 8 p 273 4.99 5.73 3.83	519 Districts Finance 33.79 517.5 1975 Oct 112 1/2 moturity 339 1/2 520 Diffresham Int 37.74 51.72 % 1998 Mary 119 moturity 526 1/2 513 Oynolectron in 61.81 9 569 86	2:00- \$22 Warnier Lambert 34-8	Baldwil 9 .80 BallyP P Bancone 1.88 Bacoble .86
5120 (this (Luxiambouro) 1,00 Jun 71 41/2 % 1987 May 134 moturity \$1070 3,73 1,82 1515 (this (Personno) 15,00 Feb 50 5 % 1989 May 72 1/2 moturity \$70 4/5 3,05 A,88	\$1/2 % 1995 Mary 90 materity 3 12 2/9 \$70 Etatman Kodok 10,42 4 1/2 % 1989 Akay 85 1/2 materity \$96 3.39 Ealog Intern 37.27 1,00173	25.71 1.14 81/4 9 1995 Dec 96 1/2 maturity 9.21 5.40	Banttee Banctee BkMan5 1.60 Bkslawa 1.44b
34PAM 340 Alixomoto Co lec 11 Feb 30 yed 58221 224 24 46cr 95 542 177 243 1995 46cr 142 24 46cr 95 542 177 243 1995 46cr 142 24 46cr 95 542 177 243 1995 46cr 142 24 46cr 95 542 177 243 1995 46cr 142 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143 143	5 % 1987 May 95 1/2 maturity \$36 2/3 515 E.L. latern 21,98 1 Oct 73 4 3/4 % 1987 Occ 70 maturity 3/45 1/2 513 Flection Memori 29.86 15 Jul 69	On convertibles having a conversion	Bant Rsc Banta ,72 Barbr Gr .90 Bardn si
7 % 1994 Mar 127 1/4 15 Mar 94 461 1/2 5.54 1.42 515 Asics Corporation 1 Sep 79 ven 541 a	350 Erserch Flooron 457 91/2 % 1994 Dec 124 91/2 % 1994 Dec 124 122 Esterline int 25:21 81/4 % 1992 Oct \$1 10 Cct 20 moturity 5:00 2/3	292- 444 S15 Ocil Inti Fix 40.82 IS Nov 59 motority \$24.1/2 L03	Barner BarrisC BasES 2 BasES un Basic Rs 9
344 5 1994 Occ 285 motherity 589 879 573 - 6514 5 1995 Occ 285 motherity 589 879 573 - 76 5300 ven 874 5 1995 Occ 5 1000 ven 875 - 6514 5 1995 Occ 164144 31 Occ 5 883 172 121- 26	320 Fed Dept Stores 24.39 15 Jul 66 4 J/2 % 1985 Dec 95 maturity 8 41 335 Fedders Capital 21.16 15 Dec 72	520 Cruttase Fin 77.36 15 Dec 81 24 24 25 25 24 5 179 Dec 81 24 24 179 Dec 81 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	BasslFr, 30a BasslFr, 30a BaylyCp, 20 BeardQll, 19
515 Doll Nippon Printing 1 May 71 Year 180.00 = 9 3/4 % 1986 May 874 30 Apr 86 1121/6 3.00-1.15 930 Dollet inc.	5 to Firestona Overs 34.84 21 Dec 68 5 to 1986 May 65 3/4 maturity 527 3/8 560 Ford Intern Can 18.11 15 Nov 60 8 to 7920 May 01 mediumity 535 2/9	64.39 5.11 9 9 1970 Corp. 17 Oct 80 year 398 - 64.39 5.11 9 9 1970 May 7 2 May 7 9 402 U.7 197 1,97 94.46 5.22 1970 May 7	Behive s Bekins 40 BeimAN 9 BenNuc
550 Dotel Inc. 9114 Aug 182 36 Aug 91 590 227 423 238 1 Nov 77 with 843 5 172 18 1044 Nov 78 with 843 5 172 1 Nov 78 with 843 5 172 1 Nov 78 with 843 5 174 Nov 78 with 843 5 174 Nov 78 with 843 7 174 Nov 78 Nov 7	580 Ford Intern Con 19.81 6 % 1986 Moor 97 1/2 motivarity 5 50 1/2 97 2 Ford Intern Fin 17.79 5 % 1998 Moor 57 1/2 motivarity 5 50 1/2 510 Colvector-Houst 38.46 15 Dec 79	520 Tricorp off Ges 22.00 20 See 80 81/2 New York See 85 1/2 New York See 85 1/2 New York See 95 1/2 New York See 97 1/4 Month York See 237 5.47 527 Person Florince 31.01 10 Sec 20	BentlyL Batty wi Berkley 24b
500 PullthauLid 1 Jul 81 yen 732 a 51/2 % 1996 Sep 194 3/4 22 Sen 96 744 2/7 14.65 36 130 Hitochi Lid 1 Jun 70 yen 191.1g - 61/4 % 1994 Sep 527 77 Aug 8 11887 1.0p .92 150 Hondo Motor Co Lid 1 Mov 72 yen 482.8g -	3 % 1974 Dec 126 materity \$20 950 General Electr 12.78 15 Jun 72 4 1/4 % 1987 Jun 85 1/2 materity 989 3/4 \$50 General Foods 23.32 1 Jul 68	4.35 - 1.77 8 1.7% 1975 Dec. 68 1/4 moturity 9.32 1/4 5.40 520 inchrope Ltd 94.27 is Feb.al p 4/5 - 5.61 4.89 0 % 1975 Aug 52 3/4 15 Jul 95 9.519 5/7 1.20 4.22 320 Sue Finance 15/5) 32 July 9 1938.25 - 120 4.22	Berry and Betzlob 1.20 BevMat 52 BevMSL Jée
5 17.2 % 1987 Mor 190 1/4 24 Feb 99 535 2/9 1.25 .96 550 189-Yeldode Co Ltd 22 Jun 17 vern 1078.40 6 % 1992 Aure 112 1/2 20 Aury 92 888 1/9 4.90 1.71 18 10 Yeldode Co Ltd 22 Jun 17 vern 1078.81 6 % 1992 Aure 12 Jun 17 vern 1078.81 6	45/8 % 1962 Oct 90 1/2 minhyrity 942 7/8 515 Genesca World 26/32 1 Nev 68 5 1/2 % 1998 Mer 24 minhyrity 938 970 Giffen Intern 52/63 1 5ee 69	18.46 4.72 1 5 15 Com Psychiatric 2226 15 Apr 81 12 13.14 172 18.14 172 18.14 172 18.14 173 18.14 18	Billings Blo-Gas BloMed BloResp
53/4% 1973 Aug 69 1/4 30 Aug 67 1125/6 5.68 1.71 1 1 Nov 30 1 Nov 31 Nov	9:50 Gillette Corns 14:53 39 Jun 72 4 3/4 % 1987 Occ 43 maturity 987 5:50 Gillette (rden) 14:81 31 May 68	19.72 874 % 1979 Dec 93 maturity 9 15 7/8 1.60 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.4	BloRsp wi BloRsp un BloTren
6 % 1992 Feb 96 19 Feb 97 789 348 3.02- 2.36 10 10 17 yen 480,25 - 1992 Sep 120 15 Sep 97 404 374 4.07- 2.74 150 Korpoline Lnd 20 1877 yen 480,25 - 274 23 July 34 1999 Jun 137 monterity 281 72 480 250 172	915 Grace Wr Overs 17.45 1 Aug 67 5 % 1986 Apr 82 maturity 9.57 1/3 915 Harris Intorn 65.78 27 Dec 71	930 Nilgade Enploseering 15 Jon 51 ven 327 - 71/2 % 19% Moor 86 SMgr 6 JAP 277 8.39 2.22 15 Apr 19 Jap 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Blochm BlondRF BlaTch BirdSon 40
7 % 1979 Feb 96 1/4 15 Feb 196 654 1/2 1.06-2.31 175 Kubutu Lind 197 Feb 76 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197 197	989 Hco Finance Nv 22/9 15 Abr 81 8 2/4 % 1996 Abr 110 maturity 943 1/2 960 Helmerich Payme 17.35 15 Abr 81 7 1/2 % 1996 Cet 76 1/2 maturity 951 2/4	1.27 74 9740 Init Fts 32.74 1 Mor 81 1794 Mor 98 moturity \$20 1/2 1.19 .26	BishopG 1 Bitco 2.16 Bik.Dome Bik.Glani BiueOG 9
135 Marya Co Lie 6 12% 1791 John 130 38 Jonn 19 687 178 2 16- L47 1100 Africanta El Works 20 New 80 year 590 - 7 17.1% 1973 New 101 14/4 20 Nov 95 624 829 1.73 1.60 Mostagalita Electric 38 Nov 75 year 44-50 -	915 Heliclay Inns 28.57 1 May 71 8 % 1965 Oct 94 maturity 930 958 Honeywell Cook 8.33 4 % 1956 Nov 86 1/2 maturity 5120 930 Honeywell Cover 9.71 15 Aug 8	1200 252 - Explanation of Symbols -	Blywoor 3.80e Boal Bs 51.76 BobEvn .57 Bobernia .46b
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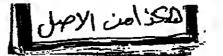
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Kingman's Homer Helps Mets Beat Cubs after throwing a pitch in the sixth inning and sprained his right ankle. Lee finished up to collect his 5-2. Rich Gossage pitched the fifth save.

NEW YORK — Dave King-man's 10th home run and Mookie Wilson's four hits and three runs lifted the New York Mets and Mike Scott to a 6-1 victory Friday night over the Chicago Cubs. Scott (2-4) scattered nine hits,

going the distance for the victory. The Mets scored all they needed in

From Agency Disposches

the third off loser Randy Martz (2-3) on a walk to Scott, a double by

Wilson and a single by Bob Bailor.

Cardinals 11, Phillies 4 In St. Louis, the Cardinals got 15 hits and George Hendrick drove in four runs with a homer and a single to break a four-game St. Louis losing streak with an 11-4 victory over Philadelphia.

Hendrick opened the scoring in the first inning with his seventh home run of the season to score three runs. The Cardinals added three runs in the second with the aid of a two-base error by center fielder Garry Maddox.

Dodgers 5, Reds 2

In Los Angeles, Pedro Guerrero had a three-run homer and drove in four runs to lead Los Angeles to a 5-2 victory over Cincinnati. Los Angeles topped off its scoring with a triple by winning pitcher Bob Welch (3-3) and a single by Derrel Thomas.

Braves 7, Padres 1

In San Diego, Glenn Hubbard's two-run, second-inning homer off Kansas City 000 100 111-3 5 0
Minnesata 000 000 100-1 7 1
Gale, Quisenberry 10) and Wathon; Arraya.
Carbett 181 and Wynegar. W.-Sale, 3.2 L.-Arraya. 2-4 HRa-Konsas City, White 181. Minnesaloser Rick Wise helped Atlanta to a 7-1 victory over San Diego. Phil Niekro (3-3) got the victory as Rick Camp picked up his second

Giants 3, Astros 1

Sectile 900 802 902 901—5 9 1
Texos 900 100 113 006—4 13 1
Clork, Andersen)5), Rawley)9), Droso (9),
Galasso)121 and Builing, Norron)9); Maticaci,
Comer 181, Johnson 191, Babcack 110), Hough
)13) and Sundbers, W—Droso, 2-2, L—Bobcock,
)-1, HRS—Sectile, Randle (3), Narron (2), Tex-In San Francisco, Jack Clark's two-out single broke an eighth-in-ning tie and lifted San Francisco over Houston, 3-1. The winner was Vida Blue (5-3) while Don Suttoo took the loss to reduce his record

Expos 3, Pirates 2

In Montreal, Scott Sanderson combined with Bill Lee on a sevenhitter to pitch the Expos to a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh, Sanderson (5-2) pitched the first 5% innings before he stumbled off the mound

Brewers 5, Red Sox 4

In the American League, in Boston. Ted Simmons hit a towering two-run homer in the ninth inning to help Milwaukee beat Boston, 5-4. It was Simmons' seventh home run of the season, his fifth gamewinning RBI, and raised his RBI total to 25.

Yankees 5, Indians 2

Cleveland, rookie Dave Righetti allowed three hits over

Friday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

More Sports

On Page 19

6-3 Baltimore victory over Detroit. eight innings and batterymate Dennis Martinez, with relief help Rick Cerone drove in two runs as from Tippy Martinez, boosted his

5-2. Rich Gossage pitched the ninth to get his 12th save.

Blue Jays 6, A's 3

fredo Griffin drove in two runs

each and Barry Bonnell added a

solo homer in Toronto's 6-3 defeat

Orioles 6, Tigers 5

in three runs with a pair of doubles

and Doug DeCinces hit his seventh homer in as many games for a

In Baltimore, Rich Dauer drove

of Oakland.

At Toronto, Ernie Whitt and Al-

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Slaton, Easterly (7), Fingers 15) and Simmons; Terres, Burgmeler 19), Compbell 19) and Godman, W—Fingers, 1-1, L.—Burgmeler, 23, HRs—Milwaykee, Yount 141, Howell (2), Simmons 171. Boston, Rudi 13).

Atlanta 920 900 814—7 11 2 San Diesa Neltro. Come ISI and Benedict; Wise. Boone 18), Littlefield (9), Curtis 19) and Kennedy. W— Niekro, 2-3. L—Wise, 2-4. HR—Atlanta. Hubbard New York. 913 100 000—5 13 1. Claveland 900 106 001—2 3 1. Righetti. Gassage 19) and Cerone; Walts, Stanton 141. Locay 151 and Diaz. W—Righetti. 2-9. L—

Detroit 000 110 021—5 11 4 Botlimore 210 200 10x—6 11 3 Schatzeder, Rozema III, Soucier (&I and Parrih); D.Martinez, T.Martinez (0) and Dempsev. W—D.Martinez, 6-2 L— Schatzeder, 2-3, HR—Battimore, DeCinces 17).

AMERICAN LEAGUE 992 992 915—5 0 1 200 900 94x—6 5 1 Norris and Newman: Bomback, Leal (0), LMcLaughlin (9) and Whiti, W— Leal 3-5, L— Norris, 7-3, HRs—Taronta, Mayberry 3 (9), Masse-

House Boston 900 gap 015 1—7 11 1
Hoos. Easterly (7), Fingers (9) and Yost,
Moore 151; Tanana. Rainey (6), Clear (10) and
Gedman. Schmidt 1910. W—Clear. 7-8. L—Fingers, 1-2. HRs—Alliwoukes. Ramero 111, Bando 12), Yost 121. Baston, Evons 112).

record to 6-2 with his sixth triumph in his last seven starts.

Royals 3. Twins 1

In Minnesota, Rich Gale scattered four hits in seven innings and Willie Mays Aikens drove in two runs as Kansas City edged Minnesota, 3-1. Dan Quisenberry got his sixth save in relief of Gale.

Mariners 5, Rangers 4

In Arlington, Texas, Jerry Nar-ron led off the 12th inning with a home run to send Seattle over Texas, 5-4. Dick Drago (2-2) got the victory and Boh Galasso, just recalled from the minors Thursday, picked up a save. Len Randle homered for Seattle as did Bill

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

|6| and Carter, W—Sanderson, 5-2, L—Bibby, 3-2, HR—Pittsburgh, Easier (6),

Martz, Eastwick (5), Capilla (6), Kravec 18) and Blockwell; Scott and Stearns, W—Scott, 24, L—Martz, 23, HBs—New York, Kingman 1101.

331 000 112-11 15 0 982 900 901-4 6 3 Forsch, 1 Ittell (4) and Brummer; Espinosa, Lyle 131, Proly (6), Reed (5) and Boone, W-Forsch, 5-2, L—Espinosa, 3-4, HRS—SLLDuls, Hendrick (71, larg)1), Philiodelphia, Boone (2).

LoCoss, Boir (7) and Nolan; Welch, Howe 18) and Sciencia, W—Welch, 3-1, L—LoCoss, 3-5. HRs—Cincinnati, Foster 110). Los Angeles,

Saturday's Games

Zohn, Mortinez (3), Sanchez (7) and Ott; Dat-on and Fisk, W—Dotson, 5-3. L—Zohn, 5-6. HR—

000 000 007---\$ 5 0 029 300 000---5 0 0 Atimetola Gura, Wright (5), Quisenberry 19) and Wathan, Grate 171; Williams, Jockson 16), Verhaeven 16), Carbett 191 and Wyngar, W-Wright, 1-0, 1,—Corbett, 2-2, HRs—Alinnesola, Goodwin (2), Kansas City, Hurdie 13).

000 000 000-0 4 000 200 13x-6 10 Parrott, Clay 101, Golasso 101 and Narron Wedich and Sundberg, W—Medich, 4-3, L—Par

Defroit 110 400 002—4 6 0
Boltimore 000 010 000—1 6 1
Morris and Fahey; Palmer, Stewart 131 and
Graham, Dempsey 191, W—Morris, 7-2, L-Palmer, 3-3, HR—Boltimore, Lowendala 1-75

Chicoso 000 770 200—10 16 0
New York
Krukow. Yidrow 151 ond Blockwell: Harris,
Lynch 161. Miller 14), Haussman 17), Falcane 10)
and Haddes, Trevino 171. W—Krukow. 2-6. L—

003 000 000-3 7 0 000 110 000-2 7 3

Zag 111 azz-9 11 1 Los Angeles 1010 900 900-1 7 3 Pastore. Hume (0) and Molen; Hoelan. Goltz 161. Costillo 151 and Sciocla, W.-Postore, 2-2. L.-Hoolan. 7-1, HR.-Cincinnati, Foster 1111.

Attanta 000 000 100— 1 11 3 5on Diego 300 200 33x—11 10 1 Hanno, Hrabosky 111, Matula (21, Mantefusco (5), Bradfard (7), Gamez, 15) and Benedict, Nahorodny (0); Mura and Ken

51.Louis 000 000 002— 3 9 0
Philiadelphia 582 224 00x—10 14 1
Sorenser, Sykes 141. Otten 161 and Brummer;
Ruthwen and Boone, W—Ruthwen, 7-2 L—Sorensen, 4-4. HR—Philodelphia, Davis (1).

Houston 208 300 000 000 31—9 21 5 San Francisc 400 000 001 000 30—8 11 4 Niekro, LaCarte)9), Smith 119), Sambila 1121, Andular (13), Ruble 1161 and Ashby; Riple Holland)4, Minton 10), Lavelle 1101, Breinin

SENIOR EXECUTIVE

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris,

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
FINANCIAL ANALYST		Mattentional American co. (technical construction)	Paris then Middle East	their, grad; over 27, Eng. Arabic; 2-3 yrs. exp. with in!! audit form; + 2 yrs exp. ferance dort of U.S. or lapanese trading co.	LE. Leymanie, ref. 3927 HT, Alexandre Tic S.A., 18 Rue Royale, 75888 Paris.	1H.T. 21-5-81
EUROPEAN CONTROLLER	PHEF \$22,000 + Cal	Apple computer luc.	Stangte flam Paris	Baal. CA/CPA or equiv.; exp. of Eur. text & corresty procedures; and 30's.	P.L. Williamson, ref. U905/HT, A.Y.M.S., Rolls House, 7 Rolls Buildings, Fatterlane, Landon EC4A 1ML	LB.T. 21-5-81
ADMINISTRATIVE & FINANCIAL HEAD		French industrial group (Far East substitiary).	Far East	REC-ESSEE or squire, laboral; province sailed exp. of admin. & financial mage, of ind., key-in-hand contracts.	Ref. 71506. Hayas Contact, 156 Bid. Banssmann, 75008 Paris.	<u>(B.T.</u> 21-5-81
MANAGER FOR CONSTRUCTION SITE ABROAD		Far East branch of traginating company.	Far East	Fig. (X, ECP, ARM); min. 40 yrs.; cop. in the field as manager of large work sites, corregy, prof. aborat, Eng., Fr.	Rel. 71716, Havas Contact, 156 BM. Banssmann, 75808 Paris.	(<u>R</u> 7. 21-5-81
GENERAL MANAGER	Substantial	Swazikand Sugar Association	Mantane, Swaziland	Efficient administrator with preven nakty, blogd., 48-55; grad/prof. qual, broad knowl. segar ind.	Nichael Johnson, Brwick, Orr & Partners Ltd., Stuke Peges Lane, Slengh S1.13PF.	Financial Times 21-5-81
MINING FINANCE Pucific Besin	緍	Major Banking Group.	Hang Kang	Grad. in mining or guology, broad practical exp. of extraction & pract tack. & practice is project analysis in a fin. environ.	Managing director, E.A.L., 18 Grasvesus St., Laudon W1.	Financial Times 21-5-81
PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE		High Technology Mankinery, U.S.A.	ESA	Bral. mechanical engineer, pref. with post-grad. Ins. other; success. EXP. in general inagt.	Ref. 2625-5, P.L. Zoffikofor, HSL, Signasstrasse 9, 8086 Zorich	£8.T. 23-5-81
NAVAL ARCHITECT		Financial (well-testing & production services).	South of Paris	Detstanding prof. with deg. in naval archi- tocker; min. 5 yrs. exp. marine design & construction.	Recruitment Genartment, Fingetrol, B.P. 592, 17885 Mekin Ceden, France.	Souday Times 24-5-81
Sr. DRILLING ENGINEERS & SUPERINTENDENTS	Highly attractive	Benninex RD ct.		Several yrs. exp. similar positions; unai. In at least IND level.	Beninez, Regartment 131, P.D. Box 18 9944, U-4300 Essen 1.	Sunday Times 24-5-81
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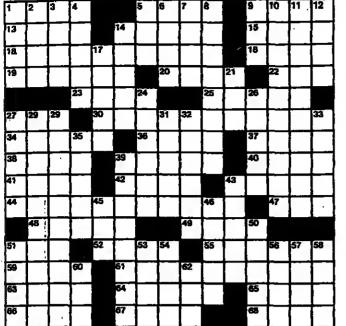
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By Eugene T. Maleska



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Oil and Money

Conference.

London, Sept. 28-29.

The second annual International Herald

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the International Herald Tribune, Conference Dept.

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62 The way, in China

ONE HUNDRED SPELLING Words, Marcie, and I GOT 'EM ALL WRONG.

HONEY, DO YOU

SWEETHEART?

REMEMBER YOUR FIRST





DID YOU

EVER KISS?





YES, HER NAME WAS

MILLIE MURPLE AND WE

WERE BOTH NINE



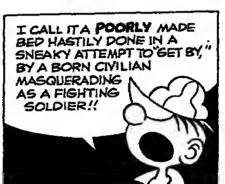


NO-BUT SOMETIMES

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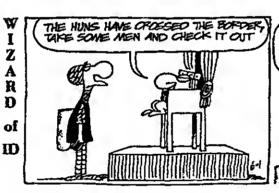
















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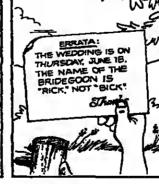


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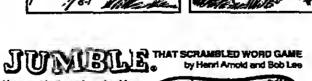
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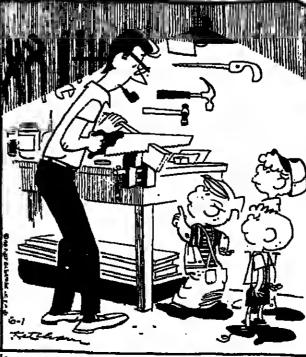


SWACHE Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Print answer here:

Jumbles: FROZE BRIAR ORATOR SUBDUE Answer: What he did when he got the bill for the rafters—RAISED THE ROOF

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"





CAN I USE YOUR PLIERS, DAD? WE'RE GONNA PLAY DENTIST."

BOOKS

GRANT A Biography

By William S. McFeely: Illustrated. 592 pp. \$19.95. W.W. Norton, 500 Fifth Ave., New York 10110. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A T last, as the old gag reminds us, the Grants were buried in Grant's Tomb, that gingerbread house for Greek gods that sits aloft Manhattan's Upper West Side. And it is finally here, in his epilogue's account of Julia Dent Grant's interment in 1903 that William S. McFeely hits upon the perfect image to evoke the absurdity of the Grants' lives.

When Julia was to be interred, electric lights were rigged in the tomb to illuminate the work of the man using a crane to boist the immense bronze lid from the sarcophagus. When it was closed again, those two small simple people lay side by side in the vast, absurd, but somehow moving, empty space of a tomb set on ground that had nothing to do with either of them. Once again they were in a house that was not quite their own. Legend had it that the idea of a single burial place had come to Ulysses when he was looking at the monuments to Ferdinand and Isabella in

Delicious Incongruity

Ferdinand and Isabella, Ulysses and Julia - the incongruity is delicious. But how is one to account for the absurdity of the Grants' extraordinary ordinariness? William S. McFeely, who is Rodman professor of history at Mount Holyoke College and the author of "Yankee Stepfather: Gen. O.O. Howard and the Freedmen, does extremely well at dramatizing the lives of Ulysses S. and Julia Dent Grant in his fascinating and consequential new biography of the great U.S. Civil War leader.

The unpromising youth, chiefly memorable for Grant's love of horses and hatred of the smell of his father's tannery; the mediocre record at West Point, to which Grant was sent because there was nothing better to do with him; the descent from peacetime Army officer to dirt farmer to bill collector to clerk in his father's leather-goods store in Galena, Ill., through all of which failure Grant seemed to sleepwalk listlessly; the sudden change that the outbreak of the Civil War effected in him; his astonishing rise from adviser to a Galena unit of volunteers to commanding general of the Union forces; his gloriously empty and corruption-ridden two-term presidency; his late disastrous attempts to succeed as a businessman; and the final race against death to produce what turned out to be his great and best-selling military memoirs - all of this amounts to an archetypal saga of American failure and success Moreover, McFeely provides theo-

ries to account for this roller-coaster ride. Grant was an ordinary man who refused to think of himself as ordinary and therefore failed at ordinary en-

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

deavors. "So he went to war, hundreds of thousands of me him Luck (his more or less ac tally having gone to West Point ruthlessly realistic common se someone who never had any pawith theory, and an uncommo remarkable degree of self-conf enabled Grant to make a very mark in the terrible American War. The resources, nitherto o on which he drew to win the w been within him all along."

What Grant lacked, says Mc. "was an ability to speak for the of his army, who were just as translations and head beautiful and the said b as he had been."

"Nevertheless," he cont those who had gone off to wa him could see in his success a gl of their own hopes. They wen brating their own dreams whe cheered Grant — and gave hi residency."

Grant's tragedy was that he as able to return the favor. Once! gained attention, "he did not g into the ranks and make coming pose with the men from whe came." He had experienced so failure that once having move front, he could not risk falling "Once he had become general, i to go on to be president, and or time as president was up, he again, no idea what to do with self. But the difference was the had heard those cheers and henot do without them."

As for Julia Dent Grant: It is disproportionate lack of inform that prevents a joint study from valid But as McFeely hopes case, "the importance of Julia i Grant story is nowhere lost."

What McFeely does not atten explain in so many words is precisely motivated Grant to exc. der the circumstances that he dic the details of Grant's life provide ground for speculation. What pa larly struck this reader was th moteness of Grant's character the details of McFeely's text. On three or four occasions does one: _ his immediate presence — first, in the war, when he fought to say career from the destructive manition of a jealous superior officer; at the battle of Shiloh, when h versed what loomed as a defeat for forces by rallying his panicked st dinate officers; and, finally, late i life, when he overcame the afflic of throat cancer to complete his traordinary memoirs. On these c sions one senses the iron of his The rest of the time, Grant inh this book much as his and his w remains fail to fill the vast spactheir tomb.

One can make of this void what will. Psychohistorians might obs that Grant came to life only underthreat of destruction. Grant him said, in a note he wrote his de when he was dying: "The fact think I am a verb instead of a per al pronoun. A verb is anything signifies to be; to do; or to suff signify all three." But only in extradid he "do." The source of Gra absurdity is finally that while he have appeared simple, he was n any simpler than the complex hear

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is the staff of The New York Times.

By Robert By

CHESS.

EUROPE scored a convincing 191/2-121/2 triumph over the Americas in an unofficial double-round match m Mar del Plata, Argentina.

The high scorer for Europe was Ulf Andersson of Sweden, with 6-2. He was followed by Ljubomir Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia with 5-3, Bent Larsen of Denmark with 4½-3½, and Lajor Portisch of Hungary with 4-4.

Larry Christiansen of Modesto, Calif., led the Americas team with 4-4. He was followed by Walter Browne of Berkeley, Calif., with 3½-4½, Miguel Quinteros of Argentina with 3-5, and Yasser Seirawan of Seattle with 2-6. Andersson, who has long been noted for his penchant for sacrificing the exchange on the slightest pretext

produced its equivalent — an offer of queen for rook and bishop — at the critical moment of his fascinating struggle with Quinteros. This stratagem got him an attack extraordinarily difficult to contain and he won with a cleverly worked-out transposition to an ending.
With 5 B-N5, Quinteros tried to

standard means of obtaining simplifi-cation, was possible here since after 15 BxN, PxB; 16 BxB, RxB, the White queen would have been lost on 17 QxP?, BxPch.

QxP?, BxPch.
After 17 N-Q2, R/1-K1, Quinteros would have gotten nothing out of 18 N/2xP, BxPch; 19 NxB, RxN, Nonetheless, the Black KP remained an immobile weakness that Quinteros slowly piled up on at moves 18-26.

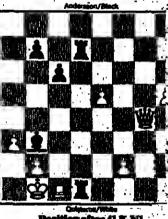
Had Andersson routinely recaptured with 29. BxR; 30 RxB,

RxR, Quinteros would have the slightly superior chances, despite the formal material equality. But Andersson's adventurous 29 ... RxR! gave Black a powerful initiative based on the now insecure position of the White king. After 30 R-R3, RxQP!, disaster would have followed 31 PxR?, R-K8ch; 32 Q-B1, B-K5ch.

It would have been desirable to get the White king out of the corner, but
31 Q-B3, B-K5ch; 32 K-B1, R-Q6; 33
Q-B4, P-QN4; 34 Q-N4, P-R4!; 35
QxRP, R/1-Q1; 36 Q-K1, R/1-Q4!;
37 P-N3, RxNP would have been
hopelessly lost for White.

After 41 K-N1 it was a foregroup

After 41 K-N1, it was a foregone conclusion that Quinteros would have to return his queen for rook and bishop, but how was Andersson to win?



His ingenious solution was 41. P-KN4!, which put formidable per

fense would have been 42 Q-RxRch; 43 KxR, R-Q8ch; 44 Q-BxQ; 45 KxB, K-N2; 46 P-B4, P-47 K-K2, K-B2; 48 K-B3, K-K3; KxP, but Quinteros missed it. The error in 42 PxPe.p.? was the granted Black an outside passed KP.

lems before Quinteros. The correct

With 5 B-N5, Quinteros tried to tempt Andersson into the wild paths of the anti-Meran gambit arising from 5. PxP; 6 P-K4, P-QN4; 7 P-K5, P-KR3; 8 B-R4, P-N4; 9 NxKNP, but Andersson stayed with the conservative, classical 5. QN-Q2.

The alternative to 10 0-0-0 was the positional 10 0-0, with the plan of a later minority attack by P-QN4 and P-QN5, but Quinteros wanted to go after the Black king.

Andersson's 14. N-K5, the standard means of obtaining simplifi-

of queens. Thus, 61 K-R7 (61 K-R) Q-K6chl already leaves White move), Q-R7ch; 62 K-N8, Q-N6chk K-R7, Q-R5ch; 64 K-N6, Q-K5chk K-R6, Q-K3ch; 66 K-R5, Q-K1 does the trick According to the control of the trick According to the trick does the trick. Accordingly, Quinter QUEENS GAMBIT DECLINED



2 Seeds Ousted in Paris By 14-Year-Old American

International Herold Tribune

PARIS - While Rosie Casals as trying to explain the other day hy her accumulated tennis talits meant nothing against Hana landlikova, an accomplished rechoslovak teen-ager who sent er packing after one match at the reach Open, she spoke with optiism of the healthy crop of Ameran yougsters, noting in particular he way they have developed the pundstroke into a deadly weap-

"Watch Kathy Rinaldi," she ud, referring to a 14-year-old Flodian who first appeared on the S. tour last fall.

Those who took her advice here is weekend are now wise to what asals was talking about. On Satday, Rinaldi knocked out Di-ine Fromholtz, the No. 8 seed om Australia, 6-3, 7-5, and on inday she beat Anne Smith, seed-111th, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3

6 Set Points

With Fromholtz leading the secthe back of the court and saved to set points. In the following time she saved four more to pull ven at 5-5 before going on to win ie set and the match.
Using an inexhaustable supply

groundstrokes, she was able to raw out the points and wait for comboltz to make mistakes. To be sure, Rinaldi received as any gift points as she carned on a own. But the young American

ew praise from her 24-year-old ponent, who said: "She's a gutsy ayer. She hangs in there. She's nith I-3 in the deciding set But

ain she kept her determination and won the remaining games of "I don't feel any pressure beuse everybody expects me to - se," said Rinaldi, the youngest impetitor ever in the French pen. Her next opponent is

landlikova, seeded fourth in the ernament. Rinaldi, who is coached by her ther, Dennis, made her debut on e senior circuit last October in eer Creek, Fla., where she lost in e first round to Sue Barker. She

Suited to Clay

ntinued to enter top-level tour-

iments through the winter.

Rinaldi said she decided to enter See French Open to get more ac-sistemed to the big time. "All the -- p players were going to be here id I thought it would be a good -- perience and a lot of fun," she - = id. Asked if she was surprised by ** are victory over Fromholtz, she polly replied: "I went into the atch thinking I would win."

Rinaldi seems well suited to the ow clay courts of Roland Garros adium; which is not surprising nce her apprenticeship was cared out on similar, though not 2 cutical courts in Florida. It is no so from Florida and Rinaldi's -rowed idol, has had her greatest occess on clay.

Like Lloyd, Rinaldi likes to roam he baseline. And on the Paris cenr court there is a beavenly abunance of space at each end. Typially American, she also fills both alms on her backhand. But Rinali dismissed suggestions that she as trying to copy anybody, sayag: "It was just natural for me to rab the racket with two hands."

Rinaldi will start high school in re fall. In the meantime, however, here is work to do. In June she

SATURDAY Man's Singles Third Rooms

Terry Moore. U.S., det. 119 Maskase, Romonio.

1, 6-2, 6-1; Guillierno Vilos. Arsentina, det. Ristric Conc. Argentina, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0; Blum Bors..

jurden, del. Paul-Astoine Torre, France, 6-3, 6-1,

2; Weltek Fibos. Potond, det. Haroon Ismail.

Imbobwe, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2; Victor Peccl. Percellingting Janobawa, 4-6-2, 6-3, 6-2; Vicior Pecci. PeroJanoy, del. Gene Mayer, U.S., 6-4, 2-1, retired;
Johans Tariczy, Humpary, del. Ben Testerman,
J.S., 6-1, 5-2; retired; Yomnick Noch. Franca, del.
Jon- Norbock, Sweden, 6-0, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; Ivan
andi, Caschoslovekia, del. Eduardo Benacetea, Argentina, 6-2, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3; Thierry Tusne, France, del. Tony Gianmaniva, U.S., 6-4-6-3; Jose-Luis Cierc. Argentina, del. Aletando
utzabol, Argentina, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Peter Mocomarra, Australia, del. Alliy Martin, U.S., 6-6,
6-1; Ricardo Yczza, Ecuador, del. Per HieriJet, Sweden, 6-4, 0-4, 6-6, 7-6, 6-7, Mel Purcell,
S., def. Eddie Dibbs, U.S., 3-4, 2-4, 6-4, 6-2; many Consor, U.S., def. Jaan-Francois Couite, Franca, 8-6, 2-6, 8-6.

marty Connors, U.S., def. Jean-Franchis Cou-ite, France, 5-0, 6-2, 6-0.
Second Round
Brian Gottiried, U.S., def. Hans Simonson, vedes, 6-3, 6-3, 7-4; Diego Parez, Uruguay, def. of Hrabec, Czechoslovakia, 7-4, 6-4, 2-4, 6-2.
Wesney's Singles
Third Result

Martin Result

Martin Result

Koriny Rhoeidi, U.S., del, Diorne Fromboltz, shrello, 6-3, 7-5; Hone Mendi Roye, Caschoslo-kio, det, Pilor, Vosquez, Peru, 4-6-6, 4-4; Virnic, Resci, Romanio, del, Julie Harrington, 6-1, 6-7, 6-9; Anne Smith, U.S., def, Sonchyllins, U.S., 6-4, 5-4vir, Hontko, West Gerony, del, Barbara Ressi, Indy, 6-3, 6-2; Lestie len, U.S., def, Barbara Ressi, Indy, 6-3, 6-2; Lestie len, U.S., def, Barbara Remillon, Australia, 6-1, 42 Condy Resmalds, U.S., def, Kathy Jordon, 2-6, 6-2; Mortine Royentilloys def, Anne White, S., 6-1, 6-1; Resina Morelloyo, Caschoslovakio, f, Marry, Lop Pictek, U.S., 2-6, 7-5, 7-5; Chris sert Lloyd, U.S., def, Eus. Pfoff, West Germany, vert Lloyd, U.S. def, Evo Pfoff, West German 1,6-1; Betimo Busses II S vert Lloyd, U.S. def. Evo Pfolf, West Germany, 1,6-1; Bethma Bunge, U.S. def. Kathy Harvuft.
S. 4-3, 5-7, 6-3; Minio Japanyac, Yugoslovla,
S. Lillane Glussant, Argentina, 4-0, 6-3; Pan
Inspurrden, U.S. def. Pan Casale, U.S. 4-4, 9-3;
L' Andrea Jacope, U.S. def. Yvonne Vermack,
uith Africa, 6-1, 6-2; Nina Bahm, Sweden def.
zona Madrupa, Argentina, 2-4, 6-4, 6-3. Modrugo, Argentino, 2-4 Second Round

, Brando Remitton, Austrolia, def. Anne Hobbs-fiela, 7-4, 4-4, 8-6; Virginia Wade, Britain, def. 1910 Kuczynska, Pokand, 6-1, 6-3.

SUNDAY

Atom's Singles Paries Kirmayr, Bruzil, def. Brian Gottfried, S. 42, 64, 62; John McEnros, U.S., def. Olego

Fourth Round Pourts Rouse News Bors, Sweden, def. Terry Moor, U.S. 6-0, 6-5; Victor Pacci, Paraguay, def. Wolfek Fi-L Paland, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3; Balazs Taroczy, Hun-15-06, Thiorry Tuloson, France, 7-5, 6-3, 5-7, 6-

Cotty Ringlet, U.S., def. Arms Smitt, U.S. 6-1, - 1-3; Chris Evert Lloyd, U.S. del. Virs Fritain, 4-3, 6-0; Hana Mandilkova, Czech-da, det, Bettino Bange, West Germany, 6-Trainia Ruzici, Romania, dei. Pam Tee-Trien, U.S. 6-1-6-1

> More Sports On Page 17

will enter Wimbledon and get her end with his various pranks and fa-first crack at bona-fide lawn ten-miliar showmanship. nis. Asked what she knew about playing on grass, the youngster replied: "I've been told that when it's wet, you slip."

Kathy Jordan, the No. 9 seed. And Nina Bohm of Sweden

Wade, 6-3, 6-0; Ruzici defeated Angel Giminez of Spain. Pam Teegarden 6-3, 6-4, and Mandlikova beat Bettina Bunge, 6-

On Saturday, Mandlikova needed three sets to get by Pilar Vasquez of Peru, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4. Asked what the problem was in the first set, Mandlikova replied: "It was too early for me." The matches had been starting at 10 a.m., an hour earlier than usual, because of the bottleneck caused by rainouts carly last week.

The biggest development on the men's side was the default Saturday by Gene Mayer, the No. 4 seed who retired from his match with Victor Pecci when his night wrist became too painful to continne. Pecci, who reached the final here two years ago, had been leading, 6-4, 2-1:

Pain in the Eves

Six weeks ago Mayer fell on his wrist "in the push-up position" during a special tournament in Rome, damaging a tendon. He said he thought the injury had healed, but realized the truth after his first match here last Tuesday. After defaulting, Mayer acknowledged: "I wasn't sure if I could finish yesterday. I could hardly practice this morning. After I had it treated, it felt better and it was good for a few games but then it really started to hurt when I

Pecci said he had been unaware of Mayer's condition going into match, but that he soon realized his opponent was hurting. When I saw his face as he hit the ball, I knew something was

wrong," Pecci said. Pecci subsequently eliminated Wojtek Fibak, the No. 14 seed, 6-

After breezing through two matches, The Nastase was blown off the court in the third round by Terry Moor, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1. While be lost the match, the 34-year-old Romanian retained his sense of humor. He kept the crowd, including the umpire, laughing until the

Moor's satisfaction was shortlived, however, as he humbly bowed to Bjorn Borg on Sunday, 6-0, 6-0, 6-1. Borg had earlier defeated Paul-Antoine Torre, 6-2, 6was also upset Saturday. She lost 1, 6-2, putting an end to the hoopla to Candy Reynolds, 2-6, 7-5, 6-2. over the 28-year-old Frenchman. Torre was an impressive junior surprised Ivanna Madruga, 2-6, 6- player but quit the game to earn an 6-3. engineering degree. He resumed Other women reaching the quarplaying scriously three years ago as terfinals included Chris Evert- a relative oldster and had been the Lloyd, Virginia Ruzici and Hana subject of much attention because of his unexpected victories comof his unexpected victories over Lloyd eliminated Virginia Paul McNamee of Australia and

> expended little energy in overcoming Jean-Francois Canjolle, a 29year-old Frenchman who last year memorable match, Caujolle squandered a match point at 5-2 in the third set, enabling Connors to fight back. Like last year, the two played on the center court in late playing with a sore ankle, was clearly out of Connors's class. The

score was 6-0, 6-2, 6-0.
"Yesterday's match was good practice," Connors said, referring to a four-set 31/2-hour contest Friday with Gabriel Urpi of Spain. "You don't like to go that long hut it was probably good that it hap-

Connors' next opponent will be

four sets Sunday by Diego Perez, a Uruguayan based in France, whom be defeated 6-1, 2-6, 6-0, 6-4. Part of the trouble, McEnroe said, was that he missed ton many first serves.

lasne, the hometown favorite, 7-5, 6-3, 5-7, 6-3.

Other men still in the tournament include Ricardo Ycaza, Ivan Lendl, Peter McNamara, Guillermo Vilas and Jose-Luis Clerc.

Austin to Defend Title

Jaeger head the challenge to Aus-



goes after a ball during her victory over Anne Smith. Rinaldi also eliminated Dianne Fromholtz.

Blue Jays Outpower the A's, 6-5

TORONTO - John Mayberry hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning - his second home run of the game Saturday — and Lloyd Moseby followed with a tie-hreaking homer as Toronto rallied to give Oakland its 10th straight de-feat on the road, 6-5.

Clete Boyer, replacing the sus-pended Billy Martin, acted as

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

manager for Oakland. A's pitcher Mike Norris (7-3) held the Blue Jays hitless from Mayberry's two-run homer in the first inning until the three-run shot in the eighth.

Red Sox 7. Brewers 6

In Boston, Dave Stapleton's 10th-inning single scored Jun Rice and lifted Boston over Milwaukee, 7-6, after the Red Sox had caught up with five runs in the bottom of

Tenace Sidelined

ST. LOUIS - Gene Tenace, the Cardinal catcher thrust into a starter's role because of an injury to Darrell Porter, will miss several games because of a sprained left hand, the baseball team an-

the ninth. Dwight Evans capped the tying rally with a three-run, two-out homer off loser Rollie Fingers. Mark Clear, the third Boston pitcher, shut out Milwaukee in the 10th to become 7-0 for the year, with six victories and three saves in nine relief appearances during

Yankees 1, Indians 0

In Cleveland, Gene Nelson, Ron Davis and Rich Gossage combined on a three-hitter as New York edged Cleveland, 1-0. The Yankees scored in the first inning off Dan Spillner (1-1), a last-minute replacement starter after John Denoy injured his back while warming

White Sox 9, Angels 0

In Chicago, Richard Dotsoo pitched a three-hitter and Chicago capitalized on three errors to score five unearned runs in a six-run third inniog, spoiliog Gene Mauch's debut as California manager with a 9-0 trouncing of the

Royals 6, Twins 5

In Bloomington, Minn., Clint Hurdle capped a five-run Kansas City sixth inning with a run-scoring single, then hit a 430-font home run to break a tie in the ninth as Kansas City beat Minne-sota, 6-5. The Royals bunched six hits to wipe out a 5-0 Twins lead in

... Rangers 6, Mariners 0

Io Arlington, Texas, Doc Medich pitched a four-hitter and Mickey Rivers touched off rallies with two of his three hits to lead Texas over Seattle, 6-0. Medich (4-3) woo his ninth straight over Seatle dating to 1977. He struck out eight, a career high.

Tigers 4, Orioles I lo Baltimore, Jack Morris pitched a six-hitter as Detorit beat Baltimore, 4-1, ending a four-game Oriole winning streak.

Phillies 10, Cardinals 2

In the National League, in Philadelphia, Dick Davis drove in five runs with three hits, including his first National League home run, to lead a 14-hit attack and spark Phil-adelphia to a 10-2 rout of St. Lou-is. Philadelphia starter Dick Ruthven (7-2) scattered nine hits.

Astros 9, Giants 8

In San Francisco, Terry Puhl's two-out single in the 14th inning

Transactions

BASCBALL

LEAGUC—Suspended Billy Martin, manager, Ookland A's, for an indefinite amount of time for bumping an umpire during a gome Friday in To-

DETROIT TIGERS—Octioned Howard Bol-

ATLANTA—Recolled Rick Matulo, plicher, from Richmond of the International League. Placed Bob Walle, pitcher, on the disabled fish. CHICAGO—Placed Steve Henderson, sufficiency, on the 15-day disabled lish. Recolled Carlos er, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Carlo Lezcana, outfielder, from laws of the America speciarien. NEW YORK—Activated Craig Swan, pitcher:

NEW YORK—Activated Craig Swan, pilcher; traded Jeff Reardon, pitcher, Dan Norman, out-fielder, and a player to be named later to the Montreal Expos for Ellis Valentine, outfielder. PHILADELPHIA—Placed Bake McBride. out-fielder, on the 21-day disobled list retroactive to May 24. Recalled George Vukovich, outfielder, from Oklohoma City of the American Associa-FOOTBALL

National Feetball League CINCINNATI-Signed David Verser, wide reziver. DENVER—Named Nick Nicolau a special as-

a series of one-year contracts. HOCKEY National Hockey League

DETROIT—Sent Rick Vasio, defensement, from Adirandock of the American Hockey League to the Calsary Flames to complete of February transaction in which they occurred Brad Smith, right wing.

QUEBEC—Staned Michel Bolduc, defense-

land defeated England for the first time in 34 years Saturday, winning, 2-1, in a soccer World Cup qualifying match. The victory was Switzerland's first in the European Group Four

qualifying section, and it dimmed England's hopes of making the finals in Spain next year. England has failed to win any of

Switzerland can still harbor slight

drove in Rafael Landestov from third base to give Houston a 9-8 victory over San Francisco. All the Giant runs were uncarned.

In Montreal, Dave Parker hit a two-run double to cap a three-run third inning and Rick Rhoden raised his record to 6-0 as Pittsburgh edged Montreal, 3-2,

Reds 9, Dodgers I

In Los Angeles, George Foster drove in three runs - two of them with his 11th bomer - and Frank Pastore earned his first victory in more than a mooth as Cincinnati trounced Los Angeles, 9-1. Sevengame winner Burt Honton suffered his first loss of the year as he was tagged for five runs on eight hits in five innings.

Padres II, Braves I

In San Diego, Steve Mura scat-

Surgery for A's Pitcher

The Associated Press acreone surec to his face, hospital officials said.

hard-charging Jones until he crashed when he tried to pass two slower cars.

Pirates 3, Expos 2

Cubs 10, Mets 3

Io New York, Jerry Morales and Bill Buckner drove in three runs apiece, helping Chicago beat New York, 10-3, only its second tri-umph away from Wrigley Field this season. Chicago scored seven runs in the fourth inning to rout starter Greg Harris and reliever Ed Lynch before Dyar Miller, the third of five Met pitchers in the game, retired the side.

tered 11 hits and San Diego batters got 18 as the Padres crushed At-lanta, 11-1, to end a four-game los-

OAKLAND - Bo McLaughlin, the Oakland A's pitcher, has unto repair booe damage caused by a line drive shot

Villeneuve's winning time for the 156.406 miles (251.712 kilometers) was an hour, 54 minutes 23.38

secoods for an average speed of 81.99 mph (132.03 kph).

Villeneuve, sweat-soaked and with an eye twitching from the strain, said after the race: "It was obvious early 1 was slower than Jones and I let him through oo lap 18. I wasn't going to block him for 50 laps or so. 1 sat back waiting for problems of the leaders, but keeping up the pace with a great car

and engine, and it paid off."
Villeneuve had been as far back

Major League **Standings** NATIONAL LEAGUE

26 18 .591

box failure when he was running in third place. Then Piquet crashed and Jones's fuel-supply problem developed.

as fourth but Riccardo Patrese of

Italy retired his Arrows with gear-

Villeneuve Wins

Race at Monaco;

Jones Places 2d

MONTE CARLO - Gilles Vil-

encuve of Canada scored the first

Grand Prix victory for the new tur-

bocharged Ferrari Sunday in a dramatic, accident-packed 39th

He took the lead only four laps from the end of the 76-lap race

around the streets of the Riviera

state when fuel problems cost Alan

Jones of Australia an apparently

Williams, with the Talbot Ligier of

France's Jacques Laffite in third

place. Didier Pironi of France was

fourth in the second Ferrari as the

20 starters were Eddie Cheever in a

Tyrrell, Marc Surer's in an Ensign

and Patrick Tambay, out of the

Fire Delays Start

The race started an hour late be-

cause of a fire in the Loews Hotel

over the tunnel section of the cir-

cuit. Firefighting efforts then

Nelson Piquet of Brazil led from the pole for 54 laps, fighting off a

ponts, in the Theodore.

flooded that area.

The only other finishers of the

ltalian team ran a brilliant race.

Jones came home second in a

Monaco Grand Prix.

certain victory.

A first lap collision with the McLaren of Italy's Andrea de Cesaris eliminated veteran Mario Andretti in an Alfa-Romeo. Andretti won the lodianapolis 500 last Sunday.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina ran fourth in the early laps hut pitted after a collision with the Louis of Nigel Mansell, who had been running an excellent third un-til his rear suspension collapsed. Reutemann dropped out for good two laps later with a broken gearbox, but retained his world cham-

pionship lead with 34 points. Jones, his teammate and reign ing champion, moved into second with 24 points, with Piquet third

on 22 points. The harrier-lined steets of Monaco are unforgiving of mis-takes and cruel to mechanical com-

Unlucky Day

ponents.

In other incidents, the Renaults of Rene Arnoux and Alain Prost broke down on the 33d and 48th laps, when each was in sixth place, and Italian Elio de Angelis was in 4th place in his Lotus when his engine exploded.

Michele Alboretto of Italy spun his Tyrrell coming out of the Sainte Devote corner and was hit by the Alfa-Romeo of Bruno Giacomelli, eliminating them from the seventh and eighth spots, re-

spectively, on lap 52 The engine in John Watsoo's McLaren expired when be was in a

good fourth on lap 56, leaving only cars running.
There had been 31 entrants for the 20 starting places last Thurs-

MONACO GRAND PRIX

1. Gilles Villeneuva, Conado, Ferrari, 1:54:23.38, 2 Alan Jones, Austrolia, Williams, 1:55.03.7.
3. Jacques Laffile, France, Talbot-Ligier, 155.5242.
4. Didler Pironi, France, Ferrari, one top be-

5. Eddie Cheever, U.S., Tyrrell, two laps 6. Marc Surer, Switzerland, Ensign, two taps 7. Patrick Tambay, France, Theodore, 4 lass

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS 1. Corios Reutemonn, Argentina, 34 points 3, Nelson Piquet, Srozil, 22 4, Gilles Villeneuve, Conodo, 12 5. Jocques Latfile, France, 11 5. Riccardo Potrese, Italy, 10 7. Elio de Angelis, Italy, 5

7. Eddle Cheever, U.S. 5

7. Didlec Pironi, France, 5

Bid to Save U.S. Race

ALBANY, N.Y. (UPI) - Gov. Hugh Carey plans to ask lawmakers to approve \$2 millioo in aid to try to save the U.S. Grand Prix been canceled by international racing officials, aides said.

Red Smith

A Look at Baseball's Worst Club

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The worst team in baseball was in New York this weekend and it wasn't the Mets or Yankees or even an expansion team like Scattle or Toronto. It was the Chicago Cubs, who have been working down toward this distinction for 105 years. When they arrived Chez Shea Friday they had 9 victories and 31 defeats

for a winning percentage of .225. In the least successful seasoo ever inflicted on a team, the Philadelphia Athletics of 1916 won 36 games and lost 117 for a percentage of .235. The National League record for submissiveness was set in 1935 by the Boston Braves, who overwhelmed 38 opponents and underwhelmed 115 for .248.

Thus by maintaining the gait that took them through their first 40 games, the Cubs could outdo their humblest predecessors in

sweet servility.

Connie Mack is a patron saint of the game, a sinless old coot who managed Philadelphia for 50 years. During his reign, the A's lost 100 or more games in 10 different sea-sons but St. Cornelius never grew resigned to it. Late in 1942 the club had won 54 games and he promised \$100 to the pitcher who would win another and thus avert a 100-defeat season.

Modest Ambition

Avoiding 100 defeats seems a modest ambition, especially for a saint, but as the team continued to gasp and thresh about like a fish on the beach it began to appear that the saint would have to pass a miracle to bring it off. The \$100 bonus doesn't sound like much today, but in that era Connie was known to pay a regular as little as \$2,500 a season.

Memory suggests that on the last day of the season the A's still had 54 victories and they proceed-ed to lose the first half of a doubleheader. This left it up to Lum Harris, as sincere a pitcher as ever threw a curve. He had a fairly comfortable lead with an inning or two to go when Connie took him ont for reasons that clude memory. Lum was replaced by Phil Marchildon, who could throw a base-

ball faster than most but wasn't always sure where it would go. Harris sat in the clubbouse listening on radio as Marchildon walked a batter, walked another, gave up a run, walked still another. That bonus was like ice in the sun when Marchildon finally got the last man out and saved the game for on the 13th, getting a birdie only Parient come 15. Lum

Unlike other club owners, William Wrigley has oot solved the Cubs' problems by the customary method of firing the manager. Minnesota, Seattle and the Cali-Amalfitano's shoulder.

Herman Franks, who managed the team from 1977 through 1979, is the new general manager. (The club finished fourth, third and fifth in the National League East when Herman was in command.) Alvin Dark, who did the thinking for the Giants, Kansas City A's, Indians, Oakland A's and Padres, has been brought in as a special assistant to Franks, or something.

The return of Franks must have warmed some cockles in the elubhouse, for some of the inmates were on the team when Herman, taking his departure, hlackguarded the lot of them as surly slobs. Specifically, he charged the players with refusal to cooperate with the press, an area in which he was a recognized authority. Getting a helpful line or even a cordial word out of Franks when he was a manager was, as the saying goes, like mining coal with a nail file.

Stadler Holds In Kemper Golf

United Press Internation BETHESDA, Md. - Craig Stadler fired a 4-under-par 66 Saturday for a three-round 202 total and a two-shot lead over John Cook and Tom Weiskopf after three rounds of the Kemper Open

Stadler, 28, survived five straight birdies by Cook, who had a 67 for 204. Weiskopf posted his third straight 68 Saturday, including a 40-foot birdie putt on 18.

Danny and Dave Edwards. Tom Kite, who shot 68 Saturday, and Beau Baugh, who had 69, are tied

Danny Edwards began the day 6-under-par with a two-shot lead. He bogeyed the second and fifth holes and added a double bogey

The Cubs have not won a pen-oant or divisional championship in 36 years, but they have oot always been as docile as this year's cast. They won the championship in the National League's first year, 1876, when they were called the White Stockings.

They won half a dozen pennants in the 11 years from 1876 through 1886 and three straight in 1906, 1907 and 1908. The following year they won 104 games hut finished second to the Pirates, coming back as pennant-winners in 1910 with the same oumber of victories.

It was in those years that the team reached its artistic and competitive peak. The 1906 team had Frank Chance, the Peerless Leader, on first base with Johnny Evers at second, Joe Tinker at short and Harry Steinfeldt at third. Jimmy Sheckard, Circus Solly Hofman and Jimmy Slagle patroled the out-field, Johnny Kling was catcher, and the pitching corps included
Three-Fingered Brown, Ed Reulbach, Orval Overall, Carl
Lundgren and Jack Pfiester.

Three of the infielders - Tinker, Evers and Chance - are in the Hall of Fame, having made it mostly because of Franklin P. Adams's jingle celebrating them as a double-play combination. Harry Steinfeldt is the least remembered today, though by all accounts he was the most memorable character, a reformed minstrelman, a warm companioo and great racon-

The Gamest Man

One Steinfeldt story was written many years ago hy Hugh Fullerton in The Chicago Tribune.

"The gamest man that ever broke into the game," Steinfeldt said, "was the second baseman we had in Dallas in the Texas League. We were playing Galveston, lo the first inning the Galveston center fielder got to first and tried to steal. Our catcher threw him out a city block, and instead of sliding he just took a flying leap at the second baseman and came down with his spikes on the young guy's

"The game fellow limped around for a minute, then went on playing. That afternooo he made four putouts, eight assists and four hits, including a double and a home run. "After the game he and I were

walking to the clubhouse together when he said, 'I believe there's something in my shoe. He stooped down, took off his shoe and shook out two toes."

Connors' Rematch

Jimmy Connors, seeded second, took Connors to five sets. In that afternoon heat. But no more similarities were evident as Caujolle,

neped to me "

Mel Purcell, who upset Eddie Dibbs on Saturday, 3-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-John McEnroe was extended to

Carlos Kirmayr of Brazil, who once beat McEnroe, eliminated Brian Gottfried, the No. 12 seed, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 And Balazs Taroczy, seeded 15th, defeated Thierry Tu-

EASTBOURNE, England (AP) - Tracy Austin will defend her title in the women's termis championship at Eastbourne from June 15-21, the organizers announced. Martina Navratilova and Andrea





MARTIN SUSPENDED - Oakland A's manager Billy Martin kicks (left), then throws dirt at American League umpire Terry Cooney to protest a called third strike in a game Friday in Toronto. Martin, who also bumped Cooney in the argument, was ejected from the game and

indefinitely suspended by Lee MacPhail, the league president. Oakland lost the game, 6-3. **Expos Give Up Valentine for Reardon**

MONTREAL - The Montreal Expos, needing relief help desper-ately, have given up one of their prized possessions, outfielder Ellis Valentine, to the New York Mets to acquire relief pitcher Jeff Rear-

pos also received minor league out-fielder Dan Norman and a player to be named later. Norman will report to the Expos' Triple A team at Denver. "We're sorry to see Ellis Valen-

Argentina, England

In addition to Reardon, the Ex-

Draw in Rugby Test **BUENOS AIRES** - A late second try by center Clive Woodward, converted by fullback Dusty Hare, gave England a face-saving 19-19 draw in a rugby union test match with Argentina Saturday. The second test of the English tour

is to be played next Saturday. Argentina had led, 19-13, on two tries by wing Marcelo Campo, a drop by scrumhalf Ricardo Landajo and a drop, a penalty and a conversion by flyhalf and captain Hugo Porta England's earlier scores were tries by flyhalf Huw Davies and Woodward and a penalty and conversion by Hare.

Springboks Beat Irish

day, 23-15, in the first of two tests. 15-15 but lost center Ollie Camp- desire to be traded. bell and fullback John Murphy in the been looking for a trade and persus bell and fullback John Murphy in this for the position above. a bruising second half

tine go," said the Expos' general manager, John McHale. "We take all our players at face value. Ellis has given us outstanding baseball. But for a front-line relief pitcher, one we needed, there's only one player on our team that we could give up and that's Valentine."

On Disabled List

Reardon, 25, was 1-0 with two saves in 19 appearances. He led the Mets in appearances in 1980 with 61 and posted an 8-7 record with six saves. He struck out 101 batters in 110 innings. Reardon was drafted by the Expos in June, 1973, but did not sign.

Considered one of the best all-

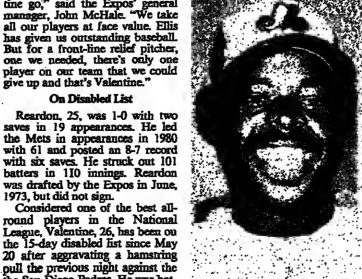
League, Valentine, 26, has been ou

the 15-day disabled list since May

20 after aggravating a hamstring pull the previous night against the the San Diego Padres. He was bat-ting 211 with three homers and 15 RBI in 22 games.
"We had to take the opportunity to get this great talent when it be-came available," said the Mets' general manager, Frank Cashen. This is the culmination of talks begun last winter. Ellis' only problems right now are physical. He has a pulled hamstring and should be off the disabled list June 4 or 5. He has tools like very few right

fielders in baseball."

Valentine's days with the Expos had been numbered since spring training. He caused a commotion when he refused to take batting CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — practice on an auxiliary field be-South Africa beat Ireland Satur-cause of a poor background. His cause of a poor background. His teammates accused him of babying The Irish reached halftime even at himself, and Valentine expressed a



Ellis Valentine

years and I was seeking a trade be-cause of the way I feel I've been treated here," Valentine said after learning about the deal. "Possibly it'll be better for the Expos and myself. I'm surprised it happened now, I thought they would do it before the season started. I'll be happy to get away from this organization and into a new place."

Boza-Edwards Keeps Title The Associated Press LAS VEGAS — Cornelius Boza-Edwards stopped challenger Bob-

by Chacon in the 14th round Saturday to keep his World Boxing Council super-featherweight title and persuade Chacon to hang up . .

England Upset By Switzerland BASEL, Switzerland - Switzer-

its last six matches, and a defeat by Hungary next Saturday in Budapest would almost certainly scuttle England's chances of playing in the World Cup finals. With three points from four games,

fornia Angels have shown a proper reverence for tradition by dumping Johnny Goryl, Maury Wills and Jim Fregosi, but Wrigley has taken a different tack and brought in two former managers to look over Joe

2-Stroke Lead

golf tournament.

Jim Simons' even-par 70 left him at 206, a shot ahead of hrothers at 208.

Language

Little Victories

By William Safire

NEW YORK — "Citibank has coined a new and unnecessary word." Mrs. Winsome Adams of St. Albans. N.Y., wrote me last "In several branches, the hank has signs which state that no two-party checks will be accepted for deposit or encashment. Encashment?' What is wrong with the old-fashioned a

word cashing?"
The wheels of the vaults grind slowly, but a vice president of Citi-bank, Nathaniel Sutton, investigated the matter and reports: "We plead guilty on encashment," We plead guilty on a

did use it, but we didn't coin it. The British did, And two recent editions of Webster's are keeping the word alive and well." The word is listed in Webster's 11f as a Briticism. "I believe the British are more fond of 'encashment' than we are, but you still hear it all the time in banking circles."

Does Citibank endorse this pretentious import? "While the dictionary confers legitimacy, it does not confer appropriateness," said Sumon, caving in without admit-ting a bank error in our favor. "I agree with Mrs. Adams that 'encashment' has a jargonish ring, and that 'cashing' is simpler and more appealing." He then deposit-ed his policy directive: "In fact, 'encashment' is one of the taboo words we urge employees not to use in the communications seminars our department conducts. But as you know, portentous words die

There! Even a big bank can kick the big-word habit without going through withdrawal symptoms. "Portentous," by the way, used to mean "portending evil; ominous" and has come to mean "pompous; self-important," possibly because it sounds like "pretentious" mixed with "portly" — but there is poetic justice in that, since pretentiousness can be ominous. Hats off, Cilibank; you have rung Mrs. Adams's register.

13 Die in Clashes in India The Associated Press

NEW DELHI -- Thirteen persons, including three police offishoot-outs between police and suspected gang members in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, the United News of India reported.

MOVING

International

Mover

ATHERS:
BARCELONA:
BONNI:
BRUSSES:
CADIZ:
CHECAGO:
FRANKRURT:
GENEVA:
THE HAGUE
HOUSTON!
LONGON:
MADRID:
MADRID:
MADRID:

MUNICHE NAPLES: NEW YORK

ROWE VIENNA: ZURICH:

another banking institution, the American Express Co. On its 1980 wallet calendar, these words appeared: "How and where to access service." When Paul Wolski of New Hyde Park, N.Y., complained to the Amex people about this corporate harrumphing, little did he realize that the company accessed complaints. On the 1981 wallet calendar, "How and where to access service" has been changed to "How to use it." The clarity! The grace! I wouldn't leave home with-

Subheads - those junior headlines over short pieces, or headlines over subdivisions of a story - are becoming a punster's paradise. Moreover, these two- or three-word pbrases are the last refuge of the inside joke; writers who enjoy smearing caviar on crackers for generals have taken to writing for themselves or the cognoscenti. often leaving the ordinary reader

Example: In a recent "Chatter" column in People magazine, an anecdote is taken from a new book on dressing for a successful career, "Working Wardrobe" by Janes Wallach Rep. Millicent Fenwick the cigar-chomping Republican from New Jersey, told Mrs. Wallach that she carries a box of spaghetti in her red leather briefcase to prepare for each night's dinner. Does Mrs. Fenwick ever reach for a state paper and come up with a handful of pasta? "No," replied the congresswoman. "the bag is lumpy, so I know which side to go

The subhead over this mild thigh-slapper was "Lumpen Prole-tariat." Most readers know that 'proletariat" is Communist jargon for lowest class, or working class, but not one in a thousand would know that lumpen is the German word Communists have used to denote the lowest of the low: 'dressed in rags." The sophisticated subbead writer was playing on Mrs. Fenwick's lumpy bag and the rags worn by working women - a neat, bilingual pun.

Did anybody get the inside joke. besides lexicographers perusing People for clues to the lingo of Rvan O'Neal and his twisting Fawcett? Probably not, but I like the idea of occasionally slipping an elitist touch into a popular medium. We should read subheads as little mysteries, the way we look at crossword puzzles; there is a thrill to the discovery of an inside joke that makes us glad to be outsiders. New York Tones Service

Leaving the Box

Keith Jarrett, Straying From Safe Notes

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — "People present themselves to other people from the point of view of the box they've put themselves into. The box is security. My definition of, shall we say, a creative artist begins when he leaves the

Between quick American smiles, Keith Jarrett weighs every word. With his intense concern for verbal accuracy, his cropped curly hair and motorcycle glasses, he resembles a young French intellectual more than an American jazz musician.

Recordings of his solo concerts in Bremen. Lausanne and Cologne created a highly visi-ble and successful Keith Jarrett box in the mid-70s. They sold in the hundreds of thousands and, bucking the jazz-rock fusion tide almost double-handedly, proved there was still a market for unaccompanied, unprepared, unelectrified piano.

With his repetitive, trance-like left hand accompanying lyrical, often bluesy, abstractions — as well as his own grunts and groans — it is as though Erik Satie, Bill Evans, Gienn Gould and Cecil Taylor were combined in one body. He has impeccable time, subtle dynamics, his harmonic progressions are tasteful and he is always conscious of

Audiences love it when be stands up at the keyboard, swaying like a dancer on fingertips. And his improvisations are sometimes saccharine, extremely tonal and predictable. He has been accused of doing what he does because it pays well. "I don't involve myself with that." He looked into the distance before continuing in measured tones: "If the music you play doesn't make money, if that means it's good, and if the fact that it makes money at a certain point means it's bad, if that rule could be proved, then I would be interested in the subject."

Part of Easemble Discipline

A few days ago, he broke out of his improvising box when he played works from 1929 and 1951 by the American composers Colin McPhee and Lou Harrison with Pierre Boulez's Ensemble InterContemporain at the Theatre de la Ville, before continuing on a solo concert tour of Europe. His explanation was simply: "These works are extremely in-teresting, and they have been extremely neglected.

During the concert he looked pleased to be part of ensemble discipline for a change, not out there inventing by himself, and he seemed genuinely embarrassed when the audience called out his name afterward. But a jazz musician who is ready to risk playing unfamiliar classical works is a rare animal, one Europeans in particular appreciate.

It is no coincidence that his most success

It is no coincidence that his most successful recordings were made in Europe, and that his record company (ECM) is German. Jartett has particularly strong appeal for Europeans who miss the quiet romantic tradition contemporary classical music, and contemporary jazz for that matter, tends to ignore. Stephen Davis arrote in The New York Stephen Davis wrote in The New York Times that Jarrett, "while rooted in American jazz lore, seems to find greater inspira-tion while playing in Germany and Scandi-

Born in Allentown, Pa., in 1945, he was behopping with Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers by the age of 20, after which he went with Charles Lloyd, the first jazzman to reach the flower-child market, and the first to concertion in the Soviet Union. He played concertize in the Soviet Union. He played electronic keyboards with Miles Davis in the early "70s, though be has since come to feel that electronic music is "bad for you."

Art and Society

He was ready to pounce on the proposition that electronic music, whether we like it or not, reflects our time: "Art should not reflect society. If it is only reflecting it, something is wrong. Art should change society.

After some more word weighing he continued enigmatically: Trust, there should be more trust." Robert Frost put the same thought another way: "Artists must have confidence in their own discriminations." Interest added: "Instrumentalists should explore the depth and implications of the sounds that already exist, rather than look so hard for new ones. Or else soon we'll only have sound-makers rather than musicians."

Told about Bernard Szajner, an electronic composer who uses original instruments rather than synthesize their timbres artificially, he laughed and responded with the same sort of mistrust an ardent capitalist might have for socialism with a human face: "Well, that may be a hip sound inventor, but he's

still inventing sounds not making music."

He is considered a maverick or worse by many hard-core jazzers. He is called humorless, conceited, capricious. He will stop in mid-concert to browbeat photographers or stare down coughers. ("People used to hold back their coughs. Now they do their own thing.") But you get the feeling that his toughness is more impatience than aggression, impatience with boxes and mundane necessities for example, and that be is equally tough on himself.

His current project, which "I've been thinking about for ten years," is an ambitious,



Keith Jarrett

series of seminars on "the loss of the senses." He has put a down payment on an 18th-century log cabin near his home in southern New Jersey, where he lives with his wife and two children, for this purpose. He explained:

"Someone who is not plugged in to jazz cannot be reached by Chet Baker, for example. Chet's unique combination of sound, form and time is really a remarkably unified artistic statement. There are not many artists like that left. He is concerned with being himself rather than being new or different or avant-garde. But I want these seminars to be about more than just music. A lot of people are confused about why their friends all like something and they don't, or the other way around. It will be a chance for people to explore their sensual awareness in general."

One rainy day earlier this year, Jarrett no-ticed his son Gabe pouring himself glasses of milk and wandering around the house look-ing extremely bored. He decided to talk to him about it; "Why don't you try accepting your boredom? Don't fight it. Wrap yourself up in it and pretty soon you won't be bored

He laughed and shook his head. "Then I asked myself - what am I doing talking to a nine-year-old kid like that? But pretty soon I saw he was involved doing something, he wasn't bored any more."

So much for the boredom box. Keith Jarrett, solo piano: Munich, June 2;

Nogeni-sur-Marne (near Paris), June 4; Brussels, June 8; Lille, June 10; Toulouse, June 12; Barcelona, June 15: Palma de Majorca, June 17; Lisbon, June 24.

Nancy Reagan Descri-PEOPLE: Her Reaction to Shoot

tears come easily."

versity player.

Wednesday.

something behind — a surgical sponge. On Friday, doctors in Co-

lumbus, Ohio, operated again to remove the sponge, which was dis-covered after Hayes had been

readmitted to the hospital with a

bacterial infection. Hayes, 68, was reported in satisfactory condition

after the second operation. He has been professor emeritus in the De-

Nancy Reagan says that after her husband was shot, "all I could think of was, I have to hold on "My mother took me away school" at Holy Cross Sch and not get in anybody's way,' cause there was so much confusion. Finally they let me in to see Ronnie, and that was when he Washington, she said, even t "Sister Fredericka, the school cipal, said she would rather ! dead than on stage." Miss won an Oscar for best acts 1932 for her role in "The Madelon Claudet" and anot said, 'Honey, I forgot to duck.' But be had the thing on his nose and I could see the blood on his lips, and best supporting actress in 15 everything." In a White House in-terview with ABC's Barbara Walters to be broadcast Tuesday, Mrs. Reagan said, "You have a kind of delayed reaction. You hold

Vernon E. Jordan Jr. sayinghrs will be placed "in collinge" as the "government about the black poor." The civil yourself together for a long time because you have to. And then the leader spoke Friday, the firs versary of an assassination a against him, to the Nation ban Affairs Council in New When Woody Hayes, the former Ohio State University football coach, had his gallbladder re-moved May 9, his doctors left He said the United States w coming a "meaner, more country." Jordan, president National Urban League, we m the back in Fort Wayns The crime has not been solve



Wash., has accepted an tation to join an expedi that will try to scale the climbed Chinese north of Mount Everest next s mer. Mahre, 55, the father Phil and Steve Mahre, World Cup skiing st would be the oldest mar conquer the Asian mount

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partment of Health, Physical Education and Recreation at Ohio State since he was fired as coach after the 1979 Gator Bowl game, in which he slugged a Clemson Uni-Evonne Goolagong Cawley, 29, the Australian tennis star, has given birth to a boy, Morgan Kyeema, in Beaufort, S.C. Both mother and child were listed in satisfactory condition. The baby was born Dore Schary, the American playwright and producer, has been posthumously awarded the Hubert H. Humphrey First Amendment Freedoms Prize by the Anti-Defa-mation League of B'nsi B'rith. The Dave Mahre of Yak

presentation was made by Hubert H. Humphrey 3d to Schary's wid-ow, Miriam Svet Schary, during a luncheon reception in New York. Speaking at the luncheon was Jacobo Timerman, the newspaper editor and publisher who was recently released from an Argentine iail where he allegedly was tortured. Timerman was the 1979 re-Helen Hayes finally got her diploma — an honorary degree from Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass. "I left school at the age of 9, in 1909, because a call came from New York that they had a part for a little girl on Broadway," the actress told 595 Holy Cross gradu-ARTS